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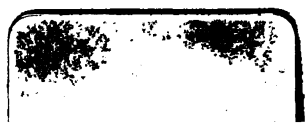
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THE
ANGLO-SAXON VERSION
OF THE STORY
OF
APOLLONIUS OF TYRE,

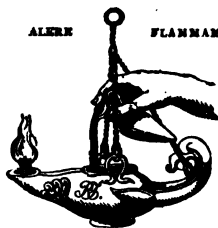
UPON WHICH IS FOUNDED
THE PLAY OF PERICLES, ATTRIBUTED TO SHAKSPEARE;
FROM A MS. IN THE LIBRARY OF C. C. C. CAMBRIDGE.

WITH
A LITERAL TRANSLATION, &c.
BY
BENJAMIN THORPE, F.S.A.

LONDON:
JOHN AND ARTHUR ARCH, 61 CORNHILL.
1834.

ALERE

FLANHAM.



PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR,
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P R E F A C E.

THE object of the Editor in publishing the following fragment being purely philological, all matter relating to the original tale, and its several versions, is purposely avoided, and would, indeed, be superfluous, the subject having already been very amply and ably treated both by Dr. Thomas Warton¹, and the late Mr. Douce².

The Latin version (of which the Saxon is a translation) forms the 153rd chapter of the *Gesta Romanorum*; but a more ancient and better text is that given by Welser, from a manuscript in the Library of the Abbey of St. Ulrich and St. Afra at Augsburg³.

Compositions in Anglo-Saxon upon profane subjects being so few, it is to be much regretted that a fragment only of **THE STORY OF APOLLONIUS OF TYRE** has been preserved to us in that ancient dialect.

¹ History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. clxxvii. 8vo edit.

² Illustrations of Shakspeare, vol. ii. p. 135.

³ *Marci Velseri Opera Historica et Philologica*. Norimb. 1682, fol. p. 677.

The chasm in the Saxon text is supplied in the following translation (a few trifling alterations excepted,) from the recent English version of the *Gesta*¹.

nr. 201
The Anglo-Saxon version of Apollonius forms part of the matchless collection of manuscripts in that tongue preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; for the most liberal use of which (consistent with the restrictions of the devisor²), and for much kind attention during the time he was engaged in transcribing it, the Editor with pleasure offers his grateful acknowledgements to the Rev. Dr. Lamb, Master of the College. To the Rev. H. Calthrop, M.A., one of the Fellows, he also feels greatly indebted for his politeness during the same period: to his friend, John M. Kemble, Esq., M.A., of Trin. Coll., he has likewise to offer his thanks, both for the share he kindly took in the transcription, and for collating the proofs with the manuscript, as they issued from the press.

Oxford, May 30, 1834.

¹ *Gesta Romanorum*, &c., by the Rev. Charles Swann. 2 vols. 12mo. 1824.

² Archbishop Parker.

6 bure þar heo inne læg. | 7 het his hyred-men ealle him
 8 aweg gān. swilce he wið his dohtor sume digle spæce
 9 spreca[n] wolde. Hwæt he ða on ðare mǎnfullan scilde.
 10 abisgode. 7 þa ongean-winnendan fæmnan mid mi-
 10.5 celre strengðe earfoðlice ofercom. and þ̅ gefremede-
 -mǎn.gewilnode to bedigianne.

11 Ða gewearð hit þ̅ þæs mǎdenes fostar-modor. into II ge .i. 3.
 12 þam bure eode. 7 geseah hi ðar sittan. on micelre ge-
 12 drefednesse. 7 hire cwæð to. Hwīg eart þu hlǣfdige.
 13 swa gedrefedes modes. Ðæt mǎden hyre ʒswerode. III þ̅
 13 Leofe fostar-modor. nu to dæg forwurdon twege[n]
 14 æðele naman on þisum bure. Seo fostar-modor cwæð.
 14 Hlǣfdige be hwa[m] cwist þu þ̅. Heo hyre ʒwirde 7
 15 cwæð. Ær ðam dæge minra brid-gifta. ic eom mid
 16 mǎnfulre scilde besmiten. Ða cwæð seð fostar-modor.
 Hwa wæs æfre swa dirstiges modes. þ̅ dorste cynges
 dohtor gewæmman. ær ðam dæge hyre bryd-gifta. 7
 17 him ne ondrede þæs cyninges irre. Ðæt mǎden cwæð
 17 Arleasnes þa scilde on me gefremode. Seo fostar-mo-
 18 dor cwæð. Hwi ne segst þu hit þinum fæder. Ðæt
 mǎden cwæð. Hwar is se fæder. Soðlice on me earmre.
 is mines fæder nāma-reowlice forworden. 7 me nu for-
 19 ðam deað þearle gelicað. Seo fostar-modor soðlice þa
 20 ða heo gehyrde. þ̅ þ̅ mǎden hire deaðes girnde. Ða clio-
 21 pode heo hi hire to mid liðere spræce. 7 bæd þ̅ heo
 fram þare gewilnunge hyre mod gewænde. 7 to hire
 fæder willan gebuge. þeah ðe heo to-geneadod wære.

¹ MS. twege.

618 ^{*} On pisum pingum | soðlice purhwunode se arleas- ^{III}
 esta cyngc. antiochus. ^{And} 7 mid | gehywedan mode hine 2
 sylfne ætywde. his ceaster-gewarum. | swilce he arfæst
 fæder wære. his dohtor. 7 betwux his hiw-cuðum | man-
 5 num. He blissode on ðam þ he his agenre dohtor wer
 wæs. 7 to ðam | þ he hi þe lengc brucan mihte. his 3
 dohtor árleasan brid-beddes. | 7 him fram adryfan þa
 ðe hyre girndon to rihtum gesynscipum. | ^{He} asette
 ða rædels þus cweðende. Swa hwilc man swa minne | 1/
 10- rædels riht aræde. onfo se mynre dohtor to wife. and
 se ðe | hine misræde. sy he beheafdod. Hwæt is nu 5
 mare ymbe þ | to sprecanne. buton þ cyningas æg-
 hwanon¹ comon² 7 ealdormen. for ðam ungelifedlican
 wlite. þæs mædenes. 7 þone deað hi oferhogodon 7
 15 þone rædels understodon. to arædenne. ^{Ac} gif heora | 6
 hwilc þonne þurh asmeagunge. bōcligre snotornesse
 þone rædels | ariht rædde. þonne wearð se to beheaf-
 dunge gelæd. swa same | swa se ðe hine ariht ne
 rædde. ^{And} þa heafda ealle wurdon gesette. þn ufe? 7
 20 weardan þam geate.

21. Mid þi soðlice. antiochus se wælreowa | cyningc. on ^{IV}
 þysse wælreownesse purhwunode. ^{Da} wæs apollōnius |
 gehaten sum iung man. se wæs swiðe welig 7 snotor,
 7 wæs ealdorman | on tiro þare mægðe. ^{Se} getruwode 2
 25 on his snotornesse. 7 on ða | boclican lāre. 7 agan ro-
 wah³ oð þ he becom to antiochian. Eode þa | into ðam

¹ MS. æghwano.

² MS. coman.

³ MS. rowa.

5 Ða ða se cyngc. 7 gehyrde. 7 he his willes gehyran nolde. he swiðe irlicum andwlitan beseah to ðam iungan cnyhte. (ealdormen.) 7 cwæð. þu iunga 7 mann. canst ðu pone dōm mynre dohtor gifa. Apollonius cwæð. ic can pone dōm. 7 ic hine æt þam geate geseah. Ða cwæð se cyningc. mid æbilignesse.

[illegible]

1133

² The words within brackets are from a marginal note, manuscriptal
not written by the scribe, the
marginal note being an end marginal. Made by [unclear] 278
[unclear]
[unclear]

60 Mid þy þa se cyningc gehirde þ̅ apollonius pone V
 rædels swa rihte arædde. þa ondred he þ̅ hit to wid-
 2 cuð wære. beseah ða mid irlicum andwlitan to him.
 3 7 cwæð. Ðu junga man. þu eart feor fram rihte. þu
 dwelast, 7 nis naht þ̅ þu segst. ac þu hæfst beheaf-
 4 dunge geearnad. Nu læte ic ðe to prittigra daga fæce.
 þ̅ þu beþence ðone rædels ariht. 7 ðu siððan onfoh
 minre dohtor to wife. 7 gif ðu þ̅ ne dest, þu scealt
 5 oncnawan pone gesettan dōm. Ða wearð apollonius
 swiðe gedrefed. 7 mid his geferum on scip astah. 7
 reow oð þ̅ he becom to tirum.

sa Soðlice æfter þam, þa apollonius afaren wæs. VI
 Antiochus se cyningc him to gecigde his dihtnere. se wæs
 2 thaliarcus gehaten. ⁊ Thaliarce. ealra mynra digol-
 nessa myn se getrywesta þegn. wite þu. þ̅ apollonius.
 3 ariht arædde mynne rædels. astih nu rædlice on scip.
 7 far æfter him. 7 þonne þu him to becume. þonne
 acwel ða hine, mid isene. oððe mid attre. þ̅ þu mage
 4 freodom onfōn. þonne þu ongean cymst. Thaliarcus
 sona swa he þ̅ gehyrde. he genām mid him ge feoh
 ge attor. 7 on scip astah. 7 fōr æfter þam unscæððian
 5 apollonie. oð þæt he to his eðle becom. Ac apollonius
 peah, hwæðre ær becom to his agenan. 7 into his huse
 eode. 7 his bōc/ciste untynde. 7 asmeade pone rædels.
 æfter ealra uðwitenan. 7 chaldaea wisdomes.

sa. 6 Mid þi þe he naht elles ne onfunde. buton þ̅ he ær
 gepohte. He cwæð þa to him silfum. Hwæt dest þu nu.
 apolloni. ðæs cynges rædels þu asmeadest. 7 þu his

8 dohtor ne onfenge. forðam þu eart nu forðmed. þ
 9 þu acweald wurðe. 7 he þa út eode. 7 het his scip mid
 hwæte gehlæstan. 7 mid micclum gewihte goldes 7
 seolfres. 7 mid mænifealdum. 7 genihtsumum reafum.
 7 swa mid feawum þam getrywestum mannum. on
 scip astah. on ðare þridðan tide. þare nihte. 7 sloh út
 | V 11 on ða sæ. þa ðy æftran dæge wæs apollonius gesoht.
 7 geacsod. ac he ne wæs nahwar fundon. Ðar wearð
 ða micel morcning. 7 ormæte wóp. swa þ se héaf
 swegde. geond ealle þa ceastre. Soðlice swa micle lufe
 hæfde eal seo ceaster. waru. to him. þ hi langē tid eo-
 don ealle unscorene. 7 siðfeaxe. 7 heora waforlican
 - plegan forleton. 7 heora baða belucon.
 þ Ða ða þas þingc ðus gedone wæron on tiron. Ða
 becom se foresæda. thaliarcus. se wæs fram antiocho
 þam cynincge. he wæs asænd to ðam þ he scolde.
 apollonium acwellan. Ða he geseah. þ ealle þas þingc
 belocene wæron. þa cwæð he to anum cnapan. Swa
 ðu gesund sy. sege me for hwilcū intingū þeos
 ceaster wunige on swa micclum heafe. 7 wope. Him
 þswerode se cnapa. 7 þus cwæð. Eala hu mánful
 man þu eart. ðu þe wāst þ þu æfter axsast. oððe hwæt
 is manna þe nyte. þ þeos ceaster. waru. on heafe wu-
 nað. forðam ðe apollonius¹ se ealdorman færinga. na
 hwar ne ætýwde. siððan he ongear com fram antiochio
 þam cynincge. Ða þa thaliarcus þ gehyrde. he mid
 micclan geféan. to scipe gewænde. 7 mid gewisre segl-

¹ MS. apollianus.

unge. binnon ānum dæge. com to antiochian. 7 eode
 in to pam cyngc 7 cwæð. Hlaford cyngc. glada nu. 10
 7 blissa. forðam þe apollonius him ondræt pines rices
 magna. swa þ he ne dear nahwar gewunian. Ða 11
 cwæð se cyningc. Fleon he mæg. ac he ætfeon ne
 mæg. He þa antiochus se cyningc-gesette pis geban 12
 þus cweðende. Swa hwilc man swa me apollonium
 lifigendne to gebringð. ic him gife fifti punda goldes.
 And þam ðe me his heafod to gebringð. ic gife him. c. 13
 punda goldes.

44 þ Ða þa pis geban þus geset wæs. þa wæron mid git- 14
 sunge beswicene. na þ an his find-ac eac swilce his
 frind. 7 him æfter foran.¹ 7 hine geond ealle eorðan
 sohton. ge on dūn-landum. ge on wuda-landum. ge
 on diglum stowum. ac he ne wearð nahwar funden.²
 Ða het se cyngc scipa gegearcian. 7 him æfter fāran. V 11/
 ac hit wæs lang ær ðam þe ða scipa gegearcode wæron.
 7 apollonius becom ær to tharsum. Ða sume dæge 2
 eode he be strande. þa geseah hine sum his cuðra
 manna. se wæs hellanicus genēmnod. se þa ærest pider
 com. þ Ða eode he to apollonium. 7 cwæð. Wel ge-
 sund hlaford apolloni. Ða forseah he apollonius cyr-
 lisces mannes gretinge. æfter rīcra manna gewunan.
 Hellanicus hine eft sona gegrette. 7 cwæð. Wel gesund
 apolloni. 7 ne forseoh ðu cyrliscne man. þe bið mid
 wurðfullum peawum gefrætwod. ac gehyr nu fram
 me. þ pu silfa nāst. þ De is soðlice micel pearf. þ pu ðe

¹ MS. foran.

² MS. fundon.

³ f. 3. hild wry

7 warnige. forðam þe ðu eart forðemed. Ða cwæð apol-
 lonius. ^hHwa mihte me forðeman. minre agenre þeode
 8 ealdorman. Hellenicus cwæð. Antiochus se cyngc.
 9 Apollonius cwæð. ^þFor hwilcū intingum·hæfð he
 10 me forðemed. Hellenicus sæde. ^þForðam þe þu girnd-
 11 est þ þu wære þ se fæder is. Apollonius cwæð. Mic-
 12 clum ic eom forðemed. Hellenicus sæde. ^sSwa hwilc
 man.swa ðe lifigendē to him bringð. onfo se. fiftig
 punda goldes. ^þSe ðe him bringe pin heafod. onfo se
 13 hund-teontig punda goldes. forðam ic ðe lære.þ þu
 fleo 7 beorge pinum life.

sa. || 135

14 ^þAfter þysum wordum. hellanicus fram him ge-
 wænde. 7 apollonius.het hine eft to him geclipian.7
 cwæð to him. ^þÐæt wyrreste þingc þu didest.þ þu me
 warnodest. ^þAým nu her æt me hund-teontig punda
 goldes. 7 far to antiocho þam cyнге. 7 sege him þ
 me sy þ heafod fram þam hneccan-acorfen. 7 bring þ
 word þam cyнге to blisse. þonne hafast þu mede.7
 eac clæne handa.fram þæs unscæðpigan blodes. Ða
 cwæð hellanicus. ⁿNe gewurðe þ hlaford. þ ic mede
 15 nime æt ðe for þisum þingum. forðon þe mid godum
 mannum nis naðer ne gold ne seolfor wið godes man-
 nes freondscipe wiðmeten. Hi to-eodon. Ða mid þisum
 wordum. and apollonius.sona gemette oðerne cuðne
 man. ongean hine. gān þæs nama wæs strangulio
 gehaten. Hlaford geong apolloni. hwæt dest ðu þus
 gedrefedum mode.on þisum lande. Apollonius cwæð.
 16 Ic gehirde secgan þ ic wære forðemed. Strangulio

^þapollonius.

^þAntiochus
^þnu her æt me
^þ(þu?)

^þ - 7 wæs þis

^þ a nile

cwæð. ^h Hwa forðemde þe. Apollonius cwæð ^a Antio- 5
chus, se cyngc. Stranguilio cwæð. For hwilcū intin- 6
gū. Apollonius sæde. Forðam þe ic bæd his dohtor 7
me to gemæccan. be þare ic mæg to sæðe secgan. þ
^{he his} heo his agen gemæcca wære. forðam gif hit gewurðan 8
mæg. ic wille me bedihlian on eowrum eðle. Ða cwæð 9
stranguilio. Hlaford apolloni. ure ceaster is þearfende.
7 ne mæg pine æðelborennesse acuman. forðon ðe we 10
poliað þone hearðestan hungor. 7 þone reðestan. 7
minre ceaster waru nis nān hælo hiht. ac se wælcrow-
esta stent ætforan urum eagum.

^{Set.} Ða cwæð apollonius. Min se leofesta freond stran- 11
guilio, þanca gode. þ he me flīman. hider to eowrum
gemæran. gelædde. Ic sille eowrum ceaster warum¹. 12
hund-teontig þusenda mitta hwætes. gif ge minne
fleam bedigliað. Mid þi þe stranguilio þ gehirde. he
hine astrehte to his fotum. 7 cwæð. Hlaford apol- 13
loni. Gif ðu pissere hungrige ceaster-waran gehelpest.
na þ ān þ we willað þinne fleam bediglian. Ac eac
swilce þe nēod gebirað. we willað campian for ðinre 14
hælo. Ða astah apollonius on þ dōm-setl. on ðare
stræte. 7 cwæð to ðam 7weardan-ceaster-warum. Ge 15
tharsysce ceaster-waran. Ic apollonius se tirisca eal-
dorman eow cyðe. þ ic gelife þ ge willan beon ge-
mindige. pissere fremfulnessse. 7 minne fleam bedig-
lian. wite eac þ antiochus se cyngc. me ašlmed hæfð 16
of minum earde. ac for eowre gesælðe-gefultumigend

¹ MS. geceaster-warum.

4 gode. ic eom hider cūmen. Ic sille eow soðlice hund-
teontig þusenda mittan hwætes. to ðam wurðe þe ic
hit gebohte on minum lande.

54.

5 Ða ða þ þ folc þ gehirde, hi wæron bliðe gewordene.

||136

7 him georne þancodon. 7 to-geflites þone hwæte up
bæron. Hwæt ða apollonius forlet his þone wurðful-
lan cynedom. 7 manges nama¹ þar genām. || ma
þonne gifendes, 7 þ wyrð þe he mid þam hwæte ge-
nām. he ageaf sona agean to ðare ceastre bote. Ðæt þ
folc wearð ða swa fagen his cystignessa. 7 swa þanc-
ful. þ hig worhton him āne anlicnesse. of āre. 7 þe² on
ðare stræte stōd. 7 mid þare swiðran hand þone hwæte
hlōd. 7 mid þam winstran fet þa mittan træd. 7 þar on
þus awriton³. Ðas gifu sealde seo ceasterwaru. on
tharsum. apollonio. þam tiriscan. forðam þe he [þ⁴]
folc of hungre alesde. 7 heora ceastre gestaðolode.

þone nān nān
h² nān nān
þān x

54. X

Æfter þisum hit gelamp binnon feawum monðum.
þ strangulio. 7 dionisiade his wif. gelærdon apollonium.
ðæt he ferde on scipe to pentapolim. þare ciriniscan
birig. 7 cwædon, þ he mihte þar bediglad beon. 7 þar
wunian. And þ folc hine þa mid unasecgendlicre wurð-
mynte to scipe gelæddon. 7 apollonius hi bæd ealle
greton⁵. 7 on scip astah. Mid þi þe hig ongunnon þa
rowan. 7 hi forðwerd wæron. on heora weg. þa wearð
ðare sæ smiltnesse awænd færinga. betwux twam ti-
dum. 7 wearð micel reōwnes aweht. swa þ seo sæ

a nān e
ā. o nān a

enān?

¹ MS. nama.

² MS. 7.

³ MS. awriten.

⁴ Not in MS.

⁵ MS. greton.

cnyste. þa heofonlican tungla. 7 þ̅ gewēalc þara yða.
 hwaðerode mid windum. þar to-eacan com¹ east-
 norðerne windas. 7 se ānglislica suð-westerna wind
 him ongear stōd. 7 þ̅ scip eall² tobærst. on ðissere
 egeslican reownesse. 7 Apollonius geferan ealle for-
 wurdon to deaðe. 7 apollonius āna becom mid sunde.
 to pentapolim. þam ciriniscan lande. 7 þar up-eode
 on ðam strande. þa stōd he nacod on þam strande.
 7 beheold þa sæ. 7 cwæð. Eala þu sæ neptune^x manna
 bereafigend. 7 unscæððigra beswicend. þu eart wæl-
 reowra þonne antiochus se cyngc. for minum þingum
 þu geheolde þas wælreownesse. þ̅ ic þurh ðe gewurðe
 wædla 7 þearfa. 7 þ̅ se wælreow^{ness} cyngc me þy eaðe
 forðon mihte. 7 wider mæg ic nu faran. hwæs mæg ic
 biddan. oððe hwa gif þam uncuðan lifes fultum.

Mid þi þe he þas þingc wæs sprecende to him silf-
 um. þa færinga geseah he sumne fiscere gān. to þam he
 beseah 7 þus sarlice cwæð. 7 gemiltsa me þu ealda man.
 sy þ̅ þu sy. gemildsa me nacodum. forlidenum. næs
 na of earmlicum. birdum geborenū. 7 ðæs ðe ðu
 gearo forwite. hwam ðu gemiltsige. ic eom apollonius
 se tirisca ealdorman. Ða sona swa se fiscere geseah.
 þ̅ se iunga man æt his fotum læg. he mid mildheort-
 nesse hine up-ahōf. 7 lādde hine mid him to his huse.
 7 ða estas him beforan legde. þe he him to beodenne
 hæfde. þa git he wolde be his mihte. mārān fæstnesse
 him gecyðan. toslāt þa his wæfels on twa. 7 sealde

¹ MS. coman.

² MS. wælreownessa.

11/57. apollonige þone healfan dæl. þus cweðende. Nim þ
ic þe to sillenne habbe, 7 ga into ðare ceastre. wén is
þ þu geméte sumne þ þe gemiltsige. gif ðu ne finde
nænne. þe þe gemiltsian wille. wænd þonne hider on-
gean 7 genihtsumige unc bam mine litlan æhta. 7 far
ðe on fiscnoð mid me. þeah hwæðre. ic mynegie þe.
gif ðu fultumiendum. becymst to ðinum ærran wurð-
mynte. þ þu ne forðite mine þearfendlican gegirlan.
Ða cwæð apollonius. Gif ic þe ne gepence þonne me
bet bið. ic wisce þ ic eft forlidennesses gefare 7 þinne
geľican eft ne gemete.

19 X111. After þisum wordum he eode on þone weg þe him
getæht wæs. oð ðæt he becom to þare ceastre geate.
7 ðar in-eode. Mid þi þe he þohte. hwæne he byddan
mihte. lifes fultum. þa geseah he ænne nacodne cna-
pan. geond þa stræte yrnan. se wæs mid ele gesme-
rod. 7 mid scitan begird. 7 bær iungra manna plegan
on handa. to ðam bæð-stede belimpende. 7 cliopode
micelre stæfne. 7 cwæð. Gehyr^{an} ge ceaster. waran.
gehyre ge ælðeodige. frige. 7 þeowe. æðele. 7 unæðele.
se bæð-stede. is open. Ða ða apollonius þ gehirde.
he hine unscridde þam healfan scicelse. ðe he on-hæfde.
7 eode in to ðam þweale. 7 mid þi þe he beheold heora
ænra gehwiltcna. on heora weorce. he sohte his geľican.
ac he ne mihte hine þar findan on ðam floce. Ða
færinga com arcestrates ealre þare þeode cyningc. mid
micelre mænio. his manna. 7 in-eode on þ bæð. Ða

¹ MS. gehyran.

Se iunga man þe þu æfter axsoðest is forliden man.
 Ða cwæð se cyng. Ðurh hwæt wāst ðu þ. Se man him
 ʒswerode. ʒ cwæð. Ðeah he hit silf forswige. his gegirila
 hine geswutelað. Ða cwæð se cyngc. Ða rædlice ʒ sege
 him. þ se cyngc bit ðe. þ ðu cume to his gereorde.

24.

x f. 2. r. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Ða apollonius þ gehyrde. he þam gehyrsumode. ʒ
 eode forð mid þam men. oð þ he becom to ðæs cynges
 healle. Ða eode se man in beforan to ðam cyngc. ʒ
 cwæð. Se forliden¹ man is cumen þe ðu æfter sændest.
 ac he ne mæg for scame ingan buton scrude. Ða het
 se cyngc hine sona gescridan mid wurðfullan scrude.
 ʒ het hine ingan to ðam gereorde. Ða eode apollo-
 nius in. ʒ gesæt þar him getæht wæs. on gean ðone
 cyngc. Ðar wearð ða seo þenung ingeboren. ʒ æfter
 þam cynelice gebeorscipe. ʒ apollonius nān ðingc ne
 æt. ðeah ðe ealle oðre men æton. ʒ bliðe wæron. ac
 he beheold. þ gold ʒ þ seolfor. ʒ ða deorwurðan reaf. ʒ
 þa beodas ʒ þa cynelican þenunga. Ða ða he þis eal
 mid sarnesse beheold. Ða sæt sum eald. ʒ sum æfestig
 ealdorman be þam cyngc. mid þi þe he geseah. þ apol-
 lonius swa sarlice sæt. ʒ ealle þingc beheold. ʒ nān
 ðingc ne æt. Ða cwæð he to ðam cyngc. Ðu goda
 cyngc. efne þes man þe þu swa wel wið gedest. he is
 swiðe æfestful for ðinum gode. Ða cwæð se cyngc.
 Ðe misþingc². Soðlice þes iunga man ne æfestigað on
 nānum ðingum. ðe he her gesihð. ac he cyð þ [he] ʒ
 hæfð fela forloren. Ða beseah arcestrates se cyngc.

¹ MS. forlidene.² MS. misþingc.³ Not in MS.

unf. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

bliðum andwlitan to apollonio. 7 ewæð. Ðu iunga
man_x beo bliðe. mid us. 7 gehiht on god. ꝥ þu mote
silf to ðam selran becuman.

19.

Mid þi ðe se cyning. þas word gecwæð. Ða færinga XV

þar eode in ðæs cynges iunge dohtor. 7 cyste hyre fæ-
der 7 ða ymbsettendan. Ða heo becom to apollonio. þa
gewænde heo ongear to hire fæder. 7 cwæð. Ðu goda
cyninc. 7 min se leofesta fæder. hwæt is þes iunga
man_x þe ongear ðe on swa wurðlicum. sætle sit_x mid
sarlicum 7 wlitan. nāt ic hwæt he besorgað. Ða cwæð
se cyninc. Leofa¹ dohtor. þes iunga man is forliden.
7 he gecwemde me manna betst. on ðam plegan. for-
ðam ic hine gelaðode. to ðysum urum gebeorscipe.
nāt ic hwæt he is. ne hwanon he is. ac gif ðu wille
witan hwæt he sy. axsa hine. forðam þe gedafenað ꝥ
þu wite. Ða eode ꝥ mæden to apollonio. 7 mid for-
wandigendre spræce cwæð. Ðeah ðu stille² sy 7 un-
rōt. peah ic pine æðelborenesse on ðe geseo. Ðu
ponne gif ðe to hefig ne pince. sege me pinne naman.
7 þin gelymp arece me. Ða cwæð apollonius. Gif ðu
for neode axsast æfter minum naman³. ic secge þe_x ic
hine forleas on sæ. Gif ðu wilt mine æðelborenesse
witan. wite ðu ꝥ ic hig forlet on tharsum. Ðæt mæ-
den cwæð_x Sege me gewislicor. ꝥ ic hit mæge under-
standan. | Apollonius þa soðlice hyre arehte. ealle his
gelymp. 7 æt þære spræcan ende him feollon tearas of
ðam eagum.

¹ MS. leofa.² MS. stilli.³ MS. namon.

þar fæst man so
-12 briðf. mēd
w am wike i 2
þin fæst mēd
mān d

11/39

XVI

59.

Mid þy þe se cyngc ƿ̅ geſeah he bewænde hine
 ƿ̅a to ƿ̅are dohtor 7 cwæð. Leof¹ dohtor þu ge-
 ſingodeſt, mid þy þe þu woldeſt witan his naman. 7
 his gelimp. þu haſaſt nu geſedniwod his ealde ſar. ac
 ic bidde þe. ƿ̅ þu gife him ſwa hwæt ſwa ðu wille.
 Ða ƿ̅a ƿ̅ mæden gehirde. ƿ̅ hire wæs alyfed fram hire
 fæder. ƿ̅ heo ær hyre ſilf gedon wolde. Ða cwæð heo
 to apollonio. Apolloni ſoðlice þu eart ure. forlæt
 pine murnunge. 7 nu ic mines fæder leaſe habbe. ic
 gedo ƿ̅e weligne. Apollonius hire þæs þancode. 7 ſe
 cyngc bliſſode. on his dohtor welwillendneſſe. 7 hyre
 to cwæð. Leof¹ dohtor. haſt feccan pine hearpan. 7
 gecig ðe to þinum frynd. 7 aſiſa fram þam iungan
 his ſarneſſe.

60.

Ða eode heo ut 7 het feccan hire hearpan. 7 ſona
 ſwa heo heafpian² ongan. heo mid winſumum ſange
 gemægnde þare hearpan ſweg. Ða ongunnon ealle
 þa men hi herian on hyre ſweg-cræft. 7 apollonius ana
 ſwigode. Ða cwæð ſe cyningc. Apolloni. nu ðu deſt
 yfele. forðam þe ealle men heriað mine dohtor. on hyre
 ſweg-cræfte. 7 þu ana hi ſwigende tælt. Apollonius
 cwæð. Eala ðu gōða cyngc. gif ðu me gelifſt, ic ſecge.
 ƿ̅ ic ongite. ƿ̅ ſoðlice þin dohtor geſeol on ſweg-cræft.
 ac heo næfð hine na wel geleornod. ac haſt me nu
 ſillan þa hearpan. þonne wāſt þu nu ƿ̅ þu git næſt.
 Arceſtrates ſe cyning cwæð. Apolloni. ic oncnawe
 ſoðlice. ƿ̅ þu eart on eallum þingum wel gelæred. Ða

¹ MS. leofa.² MS. heapian.

het se cyng, sillan apollonige þa hearpan. Apollonius
 þa út eode. 7 hine scridde. 7 sette ænne cyne-helm
 uppon his heafod 7 nām þa hearpan on his hand 7 in
 eode. 7 swa stōð, ꝥ se cyngc 7 ealle þa ymb sittendan
 wēndon ꝥ he nære apollonius ac ꝥ he wære apollines,
 ðara hæðenra god. Ða ^{and} wearð stilnes 7 swige gewor-
 den. innon ðare healle. 7 apollonius his hearpe-nægl
 genām. 7 he þa hearpe-strengas, mid cræfte astirian
 ongan. 7 þare hearpan sweg mid winsumum sange,
 gemægnde. ^{and} se cyngc silf. 7 ealle þe þar andwearde
 wæron micelre stæfne cliopodon 7 hine heredon.
 Æfter þisum forlet apollonius þa hearpan. 7 plegode
 7 fela fægera pinga þar forðteah. þe þam folce unge-
 cnawen² wæs. 7 ungewunelic. 7 heom eallum þearle
 licode. ælc þara pinga. ðe he forðteah.

Soðlice mid þy þe þæs cynges dohtor geseah ꝥ
 apollonius on eallum gōdum cræftum. swa wel wæs
 getogen. þa gefeol hyre mod on his lufe. Ða æfter
 þæs beorscipes ge-^{ge}endunge. cwæð ꝥ mæden to ðam
 cyngc. Leofa fæder. þu lyfdest me litle ær. ꝥ ic
 moste gifan apollonio swa hwæt swa ic wolde, of þi-
 num gold-horde. Arcestrates se cyng. cwæð to hyre.
 Gif him swa hwæt swa ðu wille. Heo ða sweoðe
 bliðe út-eode 7 cwæð. Læreow apolloni. ic gife þe
 be mines fæder leafe. twa hund punda goldes. 7 feo-

¹ MS. plegod.

² MS. ungcenawe. Grammatical correctness requires, unge-
 cnawene wæron 7 ungewunelice.

frithu & Rurfar
12.

frithu & Rurfar
12.

du wilst ge
nu de ?

þu þu.

sa.

g... 3. 4. 5.

AVIII

wer hund punda gewihte seolfres. 7 þone mæstan dæl
deorwurðan reafes. 7 twentig ðeowa manna. And heo
þa þus cwæð to ðam þeowum mannum. 6 Þerað þas
þingc mid eow þe ic behet apollonio-minum lāreowe,
7 leogað innon bure, beforan minum freondum. 6 Þis
wearð þa þus gedon. æfter þare cwéne hæse. 7 ealle
þa men hire gife heredon. ðe hig gesawon. Ða soð-
lice ge-endode þe¹ gebeorscipe. 7 þa men ealle arison.
7 gretton þone cyngc. 7 ða cwéne. 7 bædon hig ge-
sunde beon. 7 hām gewændon. Eac swilce apollo-
nius cwæð. Ðu gōða cyngc. 7 earmra gemiltsigend.
7 þu cwēn lāre lufigend, beon ge gesunde. 6 He be-
seah eac to ðam þeowum mannum. þe þ mæden him
forgifen hæfde. 7 heom cwæð to. Nīmað þas þing
mid eow. þe me seo cwēn forgeaf. 7 gān we secan
ure gest-hūs þ we magon us gerestan.

Ða adred þ mæden þ heo næfre eft apollonium ne
gesawe, swa raðe swa heo wolde. 7 eode þa to hire
fæder 7 cwæð. Ðu gōða cyningc. līcað ðe wel. þ
apollonius þe þurh us to dæg gegōðod is. þus heonon
fare. 7 cuman yfele men 7 bereafian hine. Se cyngc
cwæð. Wel þu cwæde. hat² him findan hwar he hine
mæge wurðlicost gerestan. Ða dide þ mæden swa
hyre beboden wæs. 7 apollonius onfeng þare wununge.
ðe hym þetæht wæs. 7 ðar in-eode, gode þancigende. ðe
him ne forwyrnde. cynelices wurðscipes. 7 frofr³. Ac
þ mæden hæfde unstillen niht, mid þare lufe onæled.

¹ MS. þa.

² MS. hat, *abu. p. ja*

³ MS. frofres.

þara worda 7 sanga. þe heo gehyrde æt apollonige. 7
 na leng heo ne gebād. ðonne hit dæg wæs. ac eode
 sona swa hit leoht wæs. 7 gesæt beforan hire fæder
 bedde. Ða cwæð se cyngc. ^aLeofe¹ dohtor. for hwi
 eart ðu þus ær-wacol. Ðæt mæden cwæð. ^mMe aweht-
 on þa gecneordnessan. þe ic girstan-dæg gehyrde. ^uþu
 bidde ic ðe forðam. þ þu befæste me. urum cuman
 apollonige to lāre. Ða wearð se cyningc þearle ge-
 blissod. 7 het feccan apollonium. 7 him to cwæð.
 Min dohtor girnð. þ heo mote leornian æt ðe. Ða ge-
 sæligan lāre. ðe þu canst. 7 gif ðu wilt þisum þingum
 gehyrsum beðn. ic swerige ðe þurh mines rīces mæg-
 na. þ swa hwæt swa ðu on sæ forlure. ic ðe þ on
 lande gestaðelige. Ða ða apollonius þ gehyrde. he
 onfengc þam mædenne to lāre. 7 hire tæhte swa wel
 swa he silf geleornode.

Hyt gelamp ða æfter þisum^x binnon feawum tidum. XIX
 þ arcestrates se cyngc. heold apollonius hand on
 handa. 7 eodon swa út on ðare ceastre stræte. Ða æt
 nyhstan comon ðar gán ongean. hy þry-gelærede we-
 ras. 7 æpelborene. þa lange ær girndon. þæs cyninges
 dohtor. hi ða ealle þry togædere ānre stæfne gretton
 pone cyngc. Ða smercode se cyng 7 heom to beseah.
 7 þus cwæð. ⁿHwæt is þ þ ge me ānre stæfne gretton.
 Ða andswerode heora ān. 7 cwæð. We bædon gefirn
 þynre dohtor. 7 þu us oft rædlice. mid elcunge ge-
 swænctest. forðam we comon hider to dæg þus togæ-

¹ MS. Leofa.

þe mæt. þu
 o wægnod

æthel mæden

+ m f r.

þis arcestrates
 || 141

g mæt c

dere. we syndon þyne ceaster-gewaran. of æðelum
gebyrdum geborene. Nu bidde we þe þ þu geceose þe
æne-of us þrym. hwilcne þu wille þe to aðume hab-
ban. Ða cwæð se cyngc. Nabbe ge ná.gōðne timan
aredodne. Min dohtor is nu swiðe bisy. ymbe hyre leor-
nung^a. ac þe læs þe ic eow a leng slæce. awritað eowre
naman on gewrite. 7 hire morgen-gife. þonne asænde
ic þa gewrita minre dohtor. þ heo sylf geceose hwilcne
eower^{ne} heo wille. Ða didon ða cnihtas swa. 7 se
cyngc nām þa gewrita. 7 ge-inseglode hi mid his
ringe. 7 sealde apollonio. þus cweðende. Nim nu
lāreow apolloni. swa hit þe ne mislicyge. 7 bryng
pinum læringc-mædene. Ða nām apollonius þa ge-
writa. 7 eode to ðare cynelican healle.

Mid þam þe þ mæden geseah apollonium. þa cwæð
heo / Lāreow hwi gæst ðu āna. Apollonius cwæð.
Hlæfdige næs git yfel wif. nim ðas gewrita ðe þin
fæder þe sænde. 7 ræd. Ðæt mæden nām 7 rædde.
þara þreora cnihta naman. ac heo ne funde na þone
naman þa 7 on þe heo wolde. Ða heo þa gewrita ofer-
ræd hæfde. ða beseah heo to apollonio 7 cwæð. Lā-
reow, ne ofþingð³ hit ðe gif ic þus wer geceose. Apol-
lonius cwæð. Na ac ic blissige swiðor^a þ þu miht
ðurh ða lāre. þe þu æt me underfenge. þe silf on ge-
write gecyðan hwilcne heora þu wille. Min willa is
þ þu ðe wer geceose. þa 7 ðu silf wille. Ðæt mæden
cwæð. Eala lāreow. gif ðu me lufodest þu hit be-

MS. leornunga.

^a MS. eowerne.³ MS. þingð.

4. S. 3. 4. 7. 3.

eow^a /~~þa 7 on~~

XX

Min Alþing

~~þa 7 on~~

4. 5. 12

sorgodest. Æfter pisum wordum heo mid modes ān-
rædnesse awrāt. oðer gewrit. 7 þ̅ ge-inseglode. 7 sealde
apollonio. Apollonius hit þa ūt bær on ða stræte 7
sealde þam cyngc. Ðæt gewrit wæs þus gewriten.
þ̅ þu goda cyngc 7 min se leofesta fæder. nu þin mild-
heortnes¹ me leafe sealde. þ̅ ic silf moste ceosan
hwilcne wer ic wolde. ic secge ðe to soðan þone for-
lidenan man ic wille. 7 gif ðu wundrige. þ̅ swa scam-
fæst fæmne. swa unforwandigendlice ðas word awrāt.
þonne wite þu þ̅ ic hæbbe þurh weax aboden ðe nāne
scame. ne can þ̅ ic silf ðe for scame secgan ne mihte.

2A
// 142 Da ða se cyningc hæfde þ̅ gewrit ofertræd. þa niste ^{XXI}
he hwilcne forlidenne² heo nēmdē. beseah ða to ðam
prim cnihtum. 7 cwæð. ¹ Hwile eower is forliden. Ða
cwæð heora ān se hatte-ardalius. Ic eom forliden. Se
oðer him 7wirde 7 cwæð. Swiga ðu. adl þe for-
nime þ̅ þu ne beo hāl ne gesund. Mid me þu bōc-
cræft leornodest. 7 ðu næfre buton þare ceastre geate
fram me ne come. hwar gefore ðu forlidenesse. Mid
ði þe se cyngc ne mihte findan hwilc heora forliden
wære. he beseah to apollonio. 7 cwæð. Nim ðu apol-
loni þis gewrit. 7 ræd hit. eaðe mæg gewurðan þ̅
þu wite þ̅ ic nāt. ðu ðe þar andweard wære. Ða nām
apollonius þ̅ gewrit. 7 rædde. ^{And} 7 sona swa he ongeat
þ̅ he gelufod wæs fram ðam mædene. his andwlita
eal areodode. Ða se cyngc þ̅ geseah. þa nām he
apollonies hand. 7 hine hwon fram þam cnihtum

¹ MS. mildheortnesse.

² MS. forlidene.

gewænde. 7 cwæð. Wæt þu þone forlidenan man. Apollonius cwæð. Ðu goda cyning. gif þin willa bið ic hine wāt. Ða geseah se cyngc. ꝥ apollonius mid rosan rude wæs eal oferbræded. þa ongeat he þone cwyde. 7 þus cwæð to him. Blissa¹ blissa, apolloni. forðam þe min dohtor gewilnað þæs ðe min willa is. He mæg soðlice on pillicon þingon. nān. þinc gewurðan buton godes willan. Arcestrates beseah to þam þrym cnihtum. 7 cwæð. Soð is ꝥ ic eow ær sæde. ꝥ ge ne comon on gedafenlicre tide mynre dohtor to biddanne. Ac þonne heo mæg hi fram hyre lāre gæmtigan. þonne sænde ic eow word.

XXII Ða gewændon hi hām mid pissere andsware. And arcestrates se cyngc. heold forð on apollonius hand. 7 hine lædde hām mid him. na swilce he cuma wære. ac swilce he his aðum wære. Ða æt nyxstan forlet se cyng apollonius hand. 7 eode āna into ðam bure, þar his dohtor inne wæs. 7 þus cwæð. Leofe dohtor, hwæne hafast þu ðe gecoren to gemæccan. Ðæt mæden þa feol to hyre fæder fotum. 7 cwæð. Ðu arfæsta fæder. gehyr þinre dohtor willan. Ic lufige þone forlidenan man. ðe wæs þurh ungelymp beswicen. Ac pi læs þe þe tweonige. þare spræce. apollonium ic wille minne lāreow. 7 gif þu me him ne silst. þu forlætst ðine dohtor. Se cyng ða soðlice ne mihte aræfnian his dohtor tearas. ac arærde hi up. 7 hire to cwæð. Leofe dohtor, ne ondræt þu ðe æniges þinges.

¹ MS. blisa.

þu hafast gecoren þone wer þe me wel licað. Eode
 ða ut 7 beseah to apollonio. 7 cwæð. Lareow apol-
 loni. Ic smeade minre dohtor modes willan. Ða arehte
 heo me mid wope. betweox oðre spræce. þas þingc þus
 cweðende. ~~þ~~ Du geswore apollonio. gif he wolde ge-
 hirsumian minum willan on lâre. ꝥ þu woldest him
 ge-innian. swa hwæt swa seó sée him ætbræd. ~~þu~~ for-
 ðam þe he gehyrsum wæs. þinre hæse. 7 minum wil-
 lan. ic for æfter him * * * *

|| 143

* * * * || Ða wæs hyre gecyð þe ðar *XIV*
 ealdor wæs. ꝥ þar wære cumen sum cyngc. mid his
 aðume. 7 mid his dohtor. mid micclum gifum. Mid *cyngc, ðe 2. x*
 þam þe heo ꝥ gehirde. heo hi silfe mid cynelicum *cyngc and ðe*
 reafe gefræt wode. 7 mid purpran gescriðde. 7 hire
 heafod mid golde. 7 mid gimmon geglængde. 7 mid
 micclum fæmnena heape. ymbtrimed. com togeanes *duitt*
 þam cyngc. Heo wæs soðlice pearle wlitig. 7 for

ðare micclan lufe. þare clænnesse. hi sædon ealle þ
 þar nære nān dīanan. swa gecweme swa heo.

dit

Mid þam þe apollonius þ geseah. He mid his ađume
 7 mid his dohtor. to hyre urnon. 7 feollon ealle to
 hire fotum. 7 wēnde þ heo diana wære seo giden. for
 hyre¹ micclan beorhtnesse 7 wlite. ~~þæt~~ hali ern wearð
 ða geopenod. 7 þa lac wæron in-gebrohte. ^{And} apollo-
 nius ongan ða sprecan 7 cweðan. Ic fram cildhade
 wæs. apollonius genēmnod. on tirum geboren. Mid
 þam þe ic becom to fullon andgite. þa næs nān cræft
 ðe wære fram cynegum² began. oððe fram æðelum
 mannum. þ ic ne cuðe. Ic arædde antiochus rædels
 þæs cynges. to þon þ ic his dohtor underfenge. me to
 gemæccan. Ac he silfa wæs mid þam fulestan horwe
 parto gepeod. 7 me þa sirwde. to ofsleanne. Mid þam
 þe ic þ forfleah. þa wearð ic on sæ forliden. 7 com
 to cyrenense. ~~ða~~ underfengc me arcestrates se cyngc
 mid swa micelre lufe. þ ic æt nyhstan geearnode þ
 he geaf me his acænnedan dohtor. to gemæccan. Seo
 fōr ða mid me. to onfonne minon cyne-riçe. 7 þas
 mine dohtor þe ic beforan ðe diana geandweard hæbbe.
 acænde on sæ. 7 hire gast alet. Ic þa hi mid cyneli-
 can reafe gescridde. 7 mid golde 7 gewrite on ciste
 alegde. þ se þe hi funde. hi wurðlice bebirigde. ^{And} þas
 mine dohtor befæste. þam mǣnfullestā mannan. to fe-
 danne. Fōr me þa to egipta lande. feowertēne gear
 on heofe. ~~ða~~ ic ongean com. þa sædon hi me. þ min

+ e f i ?

¹ MS. hēoræ corrected to hyræ.
 ne þe ge hyre

² MS. cynegum.

dohtor wære forðfaren. 7 me wæs min sar eal ge-
niwod.

Mid þam pe he ðas þingc eal areht hæfde. arcestrate soðlice his wif up arās 7 hine ymbclypte. Ða niste na apollonius ne ne gelifde. þ heo his gemæcca wære. ac sceaf hi fram him. Heo ða micelre stæfne clipode 7 cwæð mid wope. Ic eom arcestrate pin gemæcca. arcestrates dohtor þæs cynges. and þu eart apollonius min lāreow pe me lærdest. þu eart se forlidenan man. ðe ic lufode. na for galnesse ac for wisdom. hwar is min dohtor. He bewænde hine þa to thasian 7 cwæð. þis heo is. 7 hig weopon ða ealle 7 eac blissodon. 7 þ word sprang. geond eal þ land. þ apollonius se mæra cyngc hæfde funden¹ his wif. 7 þar wearð ormæte blis. 7 þa organa wæron getogene. 7 þa biman geblawene. 7 þar wearð bliðe gebeorscipe gegearwod. betwux þam cynge. 7 þam folce. 7 heo gesette hyre gingran. pe hire folgode to sacerde. 7 mid blisse 7 heofe ealre þare mægðe on efesum. Heo for mid hire were 7 mid hire aðume. 7 mid hire dohtor. to antiochian. þar apollonio wæs þ cyne-ricc gehealden. for ða siððan to tirum. 7 gesette þar athenagoras his aðum to cyngc. for ða soðlice þanon to tharsum. mid his wife. 7 mid his dohtor. 7 mid cyne-licre firde. 7 het sona gelæccan stranguilionem. 7 dionisiaden. 7 lædan beforan him. þar he sæt on his prim-setle.

¹ MS. fundon.

59 X¹ 18 X

6. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Organa (pian)
Musical instruments
made of skin, silver
etc. 2. quality

4

23 54
 Ða ða hi gebrohte wæron. þa cwæð he beforan
 ealre þære ⁷gaderunge. Ge tharsysce ceaster-gewaran.
 cweðe ge. ꝥ ic apollonius eow dide æfre ænigne un-
 pang¹. Hi þa ealle ānre stæfne cwædon. We sædon
 æfre ꝥ þu ure cyng. 7 fæder wære. 7 for ðe we woldon
 lustlice swēltan². forðam þe þu us alysdest of hun-
 gre. Apollonius þa cwæð. Ic befæste mine dohtor
 stranguilionem 7 dionisiade. 7 hi noldon me þa agi-
 fan. Ðæt yfele wif cwæð. Næs ꝥ wel hlaforð. ꝥ þu silf
 aræddest þa stafas ofer hire birgene. Ða clipode
 apollonius swiðe hlude 7 cwæð. Leofe dohtor thasia.
 gif ænig andgit sy on helle. læt þu þæt cwic-þuslene
 hūs. 7 gehir ðu ðines fæder stæfne. Ðæt mæden ða
 forð-eode mid cynelicum reafe ymbscrid. 7 unwreah
 hire heafod 7 cwæð hlude to þam yfelan wīfe. Dio-
 nisia hāl wes þu. ic grete þe nu of helle geciged.
 Ðæt forscildgode wīf þa eallum limon abifode. þa ða
 heo hire on-locode. 7 seo ceaster-gewaru wundrode. 7
 blissode. Ða het thasia beforan gelaedan-theophilum
 dionisiades gerefan. 7 him to cwæð. Theophile. to
 þon ꝥ þu ðe gebeorge. Sege hluddre stæfne. hwa ðe
 hete me ofslean. Se gerefa cwæð. Dionisia min hlæf-
 dige. Hwæt seo burhwaru þa gelahton stranguilio-
 nem 7 his wīf. 7 læddon ūt on ða ceastre. 7 ofstæn-
 don hi to deaðe. 7 woldon eac theophilum ofslean. ac
 thasia him þingode 7 cwæð. þu to þes man me pone
 first forgeafe. ꝥ ic me to gode gebæde. þonne ne be-

¹ MS. unpang.

² MS. swiltan.

come ic to pissere are. Heo ræhte þa soðlice hire handa him to. 7 het hine gesund faran. 7 ^{and} philothemian þare forscildgodan dohtor. thasia nām to hyre. Apollonius ða soðlice forgeaf þam folce-micele gifa to blisse. 7 heora weallas wurdon ge-edstaðelode. He wunode þa þar six monðas. 7 fōr siððan on scipe. to pēntapolim. þare cireniscan birig. 7 com to arcestrates þam cyngc. 7 se cyng blissode on his ylde. 7 he geseah his nefan mid hire were. Hi wunodon togædere an gear fullice. 7 se cyning siððan arcestrates fulfremedre ylde. forðferde betwux him eallum. 7 becwæð healf his rīce apollonio. healf his dohtor.

21 þa

on mīsto
(:on)

Disum eallum ðus gedonum. eode apollonius se mæra cyngc. wið ða sǣ. þa geseah he pone ealdan fiscere. þe hine ær nacodne underfengc. þa het se cyngc hine færllice gelæccan 7 to ðare cynelican healle gelædan. Ða ða se fiscere 7 geseah. 7 hine þa cæmp-an woldon niman. þa wēnde he ærest 7 hine man scolde ofselean. Ac mid þam þe he com into ðæs cynges healle. þa het se cyningc hine lædan to-foran þare cwēne. 7 þus cwæð. Eala pu eadige cwēn, þis is min tacenbora. þe me nacodne underfenc. 7 me getæhte 7 ic to þe becom. Ða beseah apollonius se cyng to ðam fiscere. 7 cwæð. Eala wel-willenda calda. Ic eom apollonius se tirisca. þam pu sealdest healfne þinne wæfels. Him geaf ða se cyngc. twa hund gildenra pænega. 7 hæfde hine to geferan þa hwīle þe he lifede.

|| /45

SA, 11. 11. 1.

Hellanicus eac þa to him com. se him ær cydde
hwæt antiochus cync. be him gedemed hæfde. 7 he
cwæð to þam cyng. Hlaford cyng. gemun hellanicus
þinne þeow. Ða genā^m hine apollonius be þare hande!
7 arærde hine up. 7 hine cyste 7 hine weligne gedide.
7 sette hine him to geferan. Æfter eallum þisum
apollonius se cyngc sunu gestrynde be his gemæccan.
þone he sette to cyngc. on arcestrates cyne-rice his
ealde-fæder. ^{and} he sylfa wel-willendlice lifede. mid his
gemæccan. seofon 7 hund-seofonti geara. 7 heold þ
cyne-rice on antiochia. 7 on tyrum. 7 on cirenense.
and he leofode on stilnesse 7 on blisse ealle þa tīd his
līfes. æfter his earfoðnesse. And twa bec he silf gesette
be his fare. 7 āne asette on ðam temple. diane. oðre
on bibliotheca.

0 10
bibliotheca

Revised. 5-9. 11. 1.
4. 3. 11. 1.

Her endað ge wea ge wela. apollonius þæs tiriscan.
ræde se þe wille. and gif hi hwa ræde. ic bidde þ he
þas awændednesse ne tæle. ac þ he hele swa hwæt
swa paron sy to tale.

¹ MS. hand.



Here begins the Narrative concerning Antiochus the wicked King, and concerning Apollonius the Tyrian Prince.

In the city of Antioch was a king named Antiochus. After this king's name the city was called Antioch. This king's queen had departed from life, by whom he had a very beautiful daughter of incredible fairness. When she came to marriageable age, then yearned for her many a great man, promising many splendid things.

Then it happened, through a painful mishap, that while the father was thinking to whom he might, in preference to others, give her, then fell his own mind on her love with unlawful desire, so violently that he forgot paternal piety, and desired his own daughter to himself for a mate: and that desire did not long delay; but one day, in the morning, when he from asleep awoke, he brake into the [2] chamber wherein she lay, and bade his domestics all go away from him, as if he would speak some secret speech with his daughter. He then engaged in that sinful crime, and

the struggling damsel with great difficulty overcame; and the perpetrated crime sought to conceal.

Then it happened that the maiden's foster-mother went into the chamber, and saw her there sitting in great affliction, and said to her, "Why art thou, lady, of so afflicted mind?" The maiden answered her, "Dear foster-mother, now today two noble names have perished in this chamber." The foster-mother said, "Of whom sayest thou that?" She answered her and said, "Ere the day of my nuptials, I am with sinful crime polluted." Then said the foster-mother, "Who was ever of so daring mind that durst defile a king's daughter, ere the day of her nuptials, and not dread the king's ire?" The maiden said, "Impiety hath perpetrated the crime against me." The foster-mother said, "Why sayest thou it not to thy father?" The maiden said, "Where is the father? truly in me wretched hath my father's name cruelly perished, and to me now therefore death is exceedingly desirable." The foster-mother, truly, when she heard that the maiden longed for her death, then she called her to her with gentle speech, and entreated that she would turn her mind from that desire, and bow to her father's will, notwithstanding that she were compelled thereto. [3] In this *state of things*, truly, continued the impious king Antiochus, and with a feigned mind showed himself to his fellow-citizens as though he were the pious father of his daughter, and among his familiar

men. He rejoiced in that he was the husband of his daughter ; and in order that he might the longer enjoy his daughter's impious bride-bed, and drive from him those who desired her in lawful marriage, he set then a riddle, thus saying : " Whatever man who shall read my riddle aright, let him receive my daughter to wife, and he who shall misread it, be he beheaded." What is now more to say about it, but that kings came from every quarter and princes, on account of the incredible beauty of the maiden, and they despised death, and ventured to read the riddle ; but if any one of them, through meditation of booklike wisdom, read the riddle aright, then was he led to beheading the same as he who did not read it aright : and all the heads were set over the gate.

Now while Antiochus the cruel king continued in this cruelty, then was a young man called Apollonius, who was very wealthy and prudent, and was prince of the province of Tyre, who trusted to his prudence and to his book-learning, and began to row till that he came to Antioch. Then went he in to the king, [4] and said : " Good health, king ; behold, I come now to thee as to a good and pious father. I am truly come of kingly race, and I beg thy daughter for me to wife."

When the king heard that he would not listen to his will, he with a very angry countenance looked on the young man (prince), and said : " Thou young man

knowest thou the condition of my daughter's nuptials?" Apollonius said, "I know the condition, and I saw it at the gate." Then said the king with anger: "Hear now the riddle—*Scelere vehor, materna carne vescor*: That is in English; By crime I am carried away, on maternal flesh I feed." Again he said: "*Quæro patrem meum, meæ matris virum, uxoris meæ filiam, nec invenio*: That is in English; I seek my father, my mother's consort, my wife's daughter, and I find not¹."

Apollonius then truly, having received the riddle, turned him a little from the king, and when he considered the sense, he gained it with wisdom; and with God's support, he guessed the truth. Then turned him to the king, and said: "Thou good king, thou proposest a riddle; hear now the solution of that which thou hast said.—That thou bearest crime, thou art not lying in that; look to thyself. And what thou saidst, 'on maternal flesh I feed,' in that thou art not lying; look to thy daughter." [5] When the king heard that Apollonius read the riddle so rightly, then he dreaded that it were too widely known; looked then with angry countenance at him, and said: "Thou young man, thou art far from right, thou errest, and what thou sayest is naught, but thou hast earned de-

¹ In the edition of the *Gesta* of 1494 the passage reads thus: "*Scelere vehor, materna carne vescor, quero fratrem meum, matris mee virum, nec invenio*."

capitation. I will now dismiss thee for a space of thirty days, that thou mayest consider the riddle aright, and thou then shalt receive my daughter to wife: and if thou doest that not, thou shalt suffer¹ the appointed doom." Then was Apollonius sorely grieved, and with his comrades went on shipboard, and rowed till that he came to Tyre.

Verily after that, when Apollonius was gone, Antiochus the king called to him his steward who was called Thaliarchus. "Thaliarchus most trusty minister of all my secrets; knowest thou that Apollonius hath rightly read my riddle? mount now speedily on shipboard, and go after him, and when thou comest to him, then kill thou him, with iron or with poison, that thou mayest receive freedom when thou again comest." Thaliarchus, as soon as he heard that, he took with him both money and poison, and mounted on shipboard, and went after the innocent Apollonius, till that he came to his country: but Apollonius, however, first came to his own, and went into his house, and opened his book-chest, and examined the riddle according to the wisdom of all the philosophers and Chaldeans.

When he found nothing else, save what he erst thought, he said then to himself: "What wilt thou do now, Apollonius? Thou has guessed the king's riddle, and thou his [6] daughter hast not received; there-

¹ oncnawan,

VII
fore thou art now condemned that thou shouldst be killed." And he then went out and ordered his ship to be loaded with wheat, and with a great weight of gold and silver, and with divers and sufficient garments; and so with a few of his most trusty men he mounted on shipboard, in the third hour of the night, and struck out to sea.† On the following day, Apollonius was sought and inquired for, but he was nowhere found. There was then great murmuring and excessive weeping, so that the wail resounded over all the city. Indeed so great love had all the township for him, that they for a long time went all unshorn, and long-haired, and forsook their theatrical plays, and locked their baths.

While these things were thus done in Tyre, then came the beforesaid Thaliarchus, who was from Antiochus the king sent for the purpose of killing Apollonius. When he saw that these places were locked, he said to a boy: "So be thou in health, tell me for what reasons this city continueth in so great lament and wail?" The boy answered him and thus said: "Ah how wicked a man thou art, thou who knowest that which thou askest after! Or what man is there who knoweth not that this township continueth in lamentation, because that Apollonius the prince all at once nowhere appeareth, since he came back from Antiochus the king?" When Thaliarchus heard that, he with great joy turned to his ship, and with prudent

sailing, [7] within one day came to Antioch, and went in to the king, and said: "Lord king, be glad now and rejoice, for that Apollonius dreads the powers of the realm, so that he dares continue nowhere." Then said the king: "Flee he can, but escape he cannot." He, Antiochus, then set forth his proclamation, thus saying: "What man soever that shall bring me Apollonius living, I will give him fifty pounds of gold, and to him who shall bring me his head, I will give him a hundred pounds of gold."

When this proclamation was thus set forth, then were seduced by avarice not only his foes but also his friends, and went after him, and sought him over all the earth, as well in downlands as woodlands, and in obscure places, but he was nowhere found. Then the king commanded ships to be prepared, and to pursue him, but it was long ere the ships were prepared, and Apollonius arrived before at Tharsus. When he one day was going by the strand, he saw one of his people who was called Hellanicus, who had first come thither. He then went to Apollonius and said: "Well hail, lord Apollonius." Then he, Apollonius, despised the greeting of a humble man, after the custom of great men. Hellanicus greeted him forthwith again, and said: "Well hail, Apollonius, and despise not thou a humble man that is adorned with honourable endowments; but hear now from me what thou thyself knowest not. It is in sooth very needful to

VIII

thee that thou [8] be on thy guard, because thou art condemned." Then said Apollonius: "Who could condemn me, the Prince of my own nation?" Hellanicus said, "Antiochus the king." Apollonius said, "For what reasons hath he condemned me?" Hellanicus said, "Because thou desiredst to be what the father is." Apollonius said, "I am sorely condemned." Hellanicus said, "Whatever man bringeth thee to him alive, he will receive fifty pounds of gold; he who bringeth thy head will receive a hundred pounds of gold. Therefore I counsel thee to flee, and save thy life."

After these words, Hellanicus turned from him, and Apollonius bade him again be called to him, and said to him: "The worst thing thou hast done, that thou warnedst me: take now from me a hundred pounds of gold, and go to Antiochus the king, and say to him that my head is cut from my neck, and bring that word to the delight of the king: then thou wilt have reward and also hands clean of the blood of the innocent." Then said Hellanicus: "That may not be, lord, that I take reward from thee on this account; because with good men, neither gold nor silver is compared with a good man's friendship." They parted then with these words,[†] and Apollonius immediately met another acquaintance coming towards him, whose name was called Stranguilio. "Young lord Apollonius, what doest thou with mind thus afflicted in this

country?" Apollonius said, "I heard say that I was condemned." Stranguilio [9] said, "Who hath condemned thee?" Apollonius said, "Antiochus the king." Stranguilio said, "For what reasons?" Apollonius said, "Because I asked his daughter for me to wife, of whom I may in truth say that she was his own wife: therefore, if it may be, I will conceal myself in your country." Then said Stranguilio: "Lord Apollonius, our city is in want and may not suit your nobility, because we are suffering the severest and fiercest famine, and for my citizens is no hope of salvation; but the most cruel [death¹] stands before our eyes."

Then said Apollonius: "My dearest friend Stranguilio, thank God that he hath led me to flee hither to your frontiers. I will give your citizens a hundred thousand measures of wheat, if ye will conceal my flight." When Stranguilio heard that, he prostrated himself at his feet, and said: "Lord Apollonius, if thou helpest these hungry citizens, we will not only conceal thy flight, but also, if it shall be needful to thee, we will fight for thy safety." † Then Apollonius mounted on the tribunal in the street, and said to the citizens present: "Ye citizens of Tharsus, I Apollonius, the Tyrian prince, make known to you, that I believe that ye will be mindful of this benefit, and

¹ Death has been omitted in the Saxon text. The Latin has *mors*.

conceal my flight. Know, also, that Antiochus the king hath driven me from my home ; but for your advantage, under favour [10] of God, I am come hither. I will in sooth sell you a hundred thousand measures of wheat, at the value for which I bought it in my country."

When the people heard that, they became joyful, and fervently thanked him, and eagerly carried up the wheat. In short, Apollonius forsook his honourable kingdom, and took there the name of a merchant rather than of a giver : and the value that he received for the wheat he immediately disbursed again for the benefit of the city. The people then became so glad at his munificence, and so thankful, that they wrought to him a statue of brass, which stood in the street, and with the right hand shed wheat, and with the left foot trod the measure ; and thereon thus wrote : "This gift gave the citizens of Tharsus to Apollonius the Tyrian, because he saved the people from famine, and restored their city."

After these things, it happened, within a few months, that Stranguilio and Dionysias his wife advised Apollonius that he should go in a ship to Pentapolis the Cyrenian city, and said that he might be there concealed and there remain ; and the people then conducted him with unspeakable honour to the ship ; and Apollonius bade greet them all, and went on shipboard. When they begun then to row, and were

forward on their way, then was the serenity of the sea changed suddenly between two tides, and a great storm was raised, so that the sea [11] dashed the heavenly stars, and the rolling of the waves raged with the winds, and the fierce south-west wind stood against him, and the ship brake all to pieces in this terrible tempest. † The companions of Apollonius all perished, and Apollonius alone came with swimming to Pentapolis the Cyrenian country, and there went up on the strand. Then he stood naked on the strand, and beheld the sea, and said: "O thou Neptune of the sea, bereaver of men, and deceiver of the innocent! thou art more cruel than Antiochus the king; on my account hast thou reserved this cruelty, that I through thee might become poor and needy, and that the cruel king might the more easily destroy me. Whither can I now go? for what can I beg, or who will give an unknown the support of life?" XII

While he was speaking these things to himself, then on a sudden he saw a fisherman going, towards whom he looked, and thus mournfully spake: "Pity me, thou old man! be whatever thou mayest, pity me naked, shipwrecked! I was not born of poor birth; and that thou mayest already know beforehand whom thou pitiest, I am Apollonius, the Tyrian prince." Then immediately as the fisherman saw that the young man was lying at his feet, he with compassion raised him up, and led him with him to his house, and

laid before him those provisions which he had to offer him. Still he would, as far as in his power, show him greater constancy : he then tore his coat in two, and gave [12] to Apollonius the half part, thus saying : " Take what I have to give thee, and go into the city ; there is hope that thou mayest meet with one who will pity thee. If thou findest no one who will pity thee, turn then again hither, and my little possessions shall suffice for us both, and go thee a fishing with me. Nevertheless I admonish thee, if thou, through supporters, comest to thy former dignity, that thou forget not my poor garment." Then said Apollonius, " If I think not of thee, when it shall be better with me, I wish that I again may suffer shipwreck, and not again find thy like."

After these words, he went on the way that was pointed out to him, till that he came to the city gate, and there entered. While he was thinking of whom he might beg support of life, he saw a naked boy running through the street, who was smeared with oil, and begirt with a sheet, and bare young men's games in his hand, belonging to the bath-place, and cried with a loud voice and said, " Hear ye citizens ! hear ye strangers, free and servile, noble and ignoble ! the bath-place is open !" When Apollonius heard that, he stripped himself of the half cloak that he had on, and went into the bagnio ; and while he beheld each of them at their work, he sought his like, but

he could not find him in the company. Then suddenly came Arcestrates, king of all that people, with a great company of his men, and went into the bath. Then [13] began the king to play with his companions at ball, and Apollonius mingled himself, so as God would, in the king's play, and, running, caught the ball, and struck with swift promptitude sent it again to the playing king. Again he sent it back; he promptly struck, so that he never let it fall. The king then perceived the young man's activity, so that he knew that he had not his like in the play. Then said he to his companions, "Go ye hence; this young man, as it seemeth to me, is my equal."

When Apollonius heard that the king praised him, he ran quickly and approached the king, and with skilful hand he swang the top¹ with so great swift-ness that it seemed to the king as if he were turned from age to youth; and after that he agreeably ministered to him on his royal seat; and when he went out of the bath, he led him by the hand, and then afterwards turned thence the way that he before came. Then said the king to his men, after Apollonius was

¹ I have here retained the Saxon word, being in doubt as to its signification. The whole passage, however, is probably mistranslated from the Latin, as it agrees neither with the text given by Welser, nor with that of the Gesta. The former has, "*Apollonius ut audivit se laudari, constanter accessit ad regem, et accepto ceromate, cum docta manu circumlavit ei cum subtilitate.*" The latter reads, "*accepto cyramoco, docta manu circulaivit eum,*" &c.

gone, "I swear by our common salvation, that I never bathed myself better than I did to-day; I know not through what young man's ministry." Then looked he to one of his men, and said, "Go and find out what the young man is who to-day so well obeyed me." The man then went after Apollonius. When he saw that he was clad with a squalid cloak, then returned he to the king, and said, [14] "The young man after whom thou askedst is a shipwrecked man." Then said the king, "Through what knowest thou that?" The man answered him and said, "Though he does not mention it himself, his raiment betrayeth him." Then said the king, "Go quickly, and say to him, that the king desires thee that thou come to his repast."

When Apollonius heard that, he obeyed it, and went forth with the man, till that he came to the king's hall. Then went the man in before to the king, and said, "The shipwrecked man is come, after whom thou sentest; but, for shame, he may not enter without clothing." Then the king commanded him to be instantly clothed with honourable clothing, and bade him enter to the repast. Then went Apollonius in, and sat where it was pointed out to him, opposite the king. Then was the refection brought in, and after that was a royal entertainment; and Apollonius ate nothing, though all the other men ate and were merry; but he beheld the gold and the silver,

and the precious hangings and the tables, and the royal dishes. While he beheld all this with pain, there sat an old and envious noble by the king, [who] when he saw that Apollonius sat so painfully, and beheld all things and ate nothing, then said he to the king, "Thou good king, this very man towards whom thou hast so well done, he is very envious of thy prosperity." Then said the king, "Thou art mistaken; in sooth this young man envieth nothing that he here seeth, but he showeth that he hath lost much." Then Arcestrates, the king, looked to Apollonius with a cheerful countenance, and said, "Thou young man, be merry with [15] us, and hope in God, that thou mayest come to better [days]."

While the king was saying these words, suddenly there came in the king's young daughter, and kissed her father and those sitting around. When she came to Apollonius, then she turned towards her father, and said: "Thou good king, and my dearest father, what is this young man, who sitteth opposite to thee on so honourable a seat, with painful countenance? I know not what he sorroweth for." Then said the king: "Dear daughter, this young man has been shipwrecked, and he of all men pleased me best at the play, therefore I invited him to this our entertainment. I know not what he is, nor whence he is; but if thou wilt know what he is, ask him, because it is fitting that thou shouldest know." Then went the maiden

to Apollonius, and, with respectful speech, said : "Though thou art still and sad, yet I see thy nobility in thee : now, then, if it seem to thee not too tedious, tell me thy name and relate thy misfortune to me." Then said Apollonius : "If thou must needs ask after my name, I tell thee, I lost it at sea. If thou wilt know my nobility, know thou that I left it at Tharsus." The maiden said, "Tell me more plainly, that I may understand it." Apollonius then truly related to her all his misfortune, and at the end of the speech tears fell from his eyes.

[16] When the king saw that, then he turned him to the daughter, and said : "Dear daughter, thou didst sin when thou wouldest know his name and his misfortune : thou hast now renewed his old grief ; but I beseech thee that thou give him whatever thou wilt." When the maiden heard that that was allowed her from her father, what she herself wished to do, then said she to Apollonius : "Apollonius, thou in sooth art ours ; leave off thy complaining, and now I have my father's leave, I will make thee wealthy." Apollonius thanked her therefore, and the king rejoiced in his daughter's benevolence, and said to her, "Dear daughter, bid thine harp be fetched, and address thee to thy friends, and remove from the young man his affliction."

Then she went out, and bade her harp be fetched ; and as soon as she began to harp, she with pleasant

song mingled the sound of the harp. Then began all the men to praise her for her music; and Apollonius alone was silent. Then said the king, "Apollonius, now thou dost evilly; because all men praise my daughter for her music, and thou alone findest fault by being silent." Apollonius said, "O thou good king! if thou allowest me, I will say what I feel, that truly your daughter hath failed in her music, for she hath not well learned it; but bid the harp be now given to me, then thou soon shalt know what thou yet knowest not." Arcestrates the king said, "Apollonius, I know in sooth that thou art well instructed in all things." Then the king [17] bade the harp be given to Apollonius. Apollonius then went out, and clothed himself, and set a crown upon his head, and took the harp in his hand, and went in, and so stood that the king, and all those sitting around, thought that he was not Apollonius, but that he was Apollo the god of the heathens. Then there was stillness and silence within the hall, and Apollonius took his harp-nail, and he began with skill to move the harp-strings, and the sound of the harp mingled with pleasant song: and the king himself, and all that were there present, cried with a loud voice and praised him. After this, Apollonius left the harp, and played, and exhibited many agreeable things there, which were unknown and uncommon to the people.

Verily when the king's daughter saw that Apollonius was so well bred in all good arts, then fell her mind on his love. Then, after the end of the entertainment, the maiden said to the king: "Dear father, thou didst allow me a little before that I might give to Apollonius whatsoever I would of thy treasure." Arcestrates the king said to her, "Give him whatsoever thou wilt." She then very joyfully went out, and said: "Master Apollonius, I give thee, by my father's leave, two hundred pounds of gold, and four [18] hundred pounds of silver, and a vast quantity of precious raiment, and twenty serving men." And she then thus said to the serving men: "Bear these things with you which I have promised to my master Apollonius, and lay them in the apartment before my friends." This was then thus done, after the queen's bidding, and all the men praised her gift who saw it. Then indeed the entertainment was at an end, and the men all arose, and greeted the king and the queen, and bade them farewell, and went home. In like manner Apollonius said, "Thou good king, and pitier of the wretched, and thou queen, lover of learning, fare ye well!" He looked also to the serving men that the maiden had given him, and said to them: "Take these things with you that the queen hath given me, and go we seek our hostel that we may rest.

Then the maiden dreaded that she never again

should see Apollonius so quickly as she would¹, and went then to her father, and said, "Thou good king, doth it well please thee that Apollonius, who through us to-day is enriched, should thus go hence, and evil men come and rob him?" The king said, "Well hast thou spoken; bid that there be found for him where he may rest most honourably." Then did the maiden as was ordered her, and Apollonius accepted the dwelling that was assigned him, and entered, thanking God who had not denied him royal honour and comfort. But the maiden had an unquiet night, inflamed with love [19] of the words and songs that she had heard from Apollonius; and she waited no longer than it was day, but went as soon as it was light, and sat before her father's bed. Then said the king, "Dear daughter, why art thou thus early awake?" The maiden said, "The accomplishments which I heard yesterday awakened me: now, therefore, I beseech thee that thou commit me to our guest Apollonius for instruction." Then was the king exceedingly delighted, and bade Apollonius be fetched, and said to him, "My daughter desireth that she may learn from thee the happy lore that thou knowest: and if thou wilt be obedient in these things, I swear to thee by the powers of my kingdom, that whatever thou hast lost at sea, I will make it good to

¹ This is the literal translation, but I suspect an error in the Saxon text.

thee on land." When Apollonius heard that, he received the maiden for instruction, and taught her as well as he himself had learned.

It happened then, after this, within a few hours, that Arcestrates the king held Apollonius hand in hand, and so went out into the street of the city. Then at length there came walking towards them three learned and noble men, who long before had desired the king's daughter. These then all three together, with one voice, greeted the king. Then the king smiled, and looked on them, and thus said: "Why is it that ye greet me with one voice?" Then answered one of them and said: "We, a long time ago, demanded thy daughter, and thou often hast deliberately tormented us with delay: therefore we come hither to-day thus together. [20] We are thy fellow-citizens, born of noble lineage: now we beseech thee that thou choose thee one of us three, which thou wilt have for thy son-in-law." Then said the king: "Ye have not chosen a good time: my daughter is now very busy about her learning; but lest that I should always longer put you off, write your names in a letter, and her dower; then I will send the letters to my daughter, and she herself shall choose which of you she will." Then the young men did so, and the king took the letters, and sealed them with his ring, and gave them to Apollonius, thus saying: "Take now, Master Apollonius, if it be

not displeasing to thee, and bring them to thy pupil." Then Apollonius took the letters, and went to the royal hall.

When the maiden saw Apollonius, then said she, "Master, why goest thou alone?" Apollonius said: "Lady * * * take these letters which thy father sends thee, and read." The maiden took them, and read the names of the three youths, but she found not the name therein that she would. When she had read over the letters, she then looked to Apollonius, and said: "Master, will it not vex thee if I thus choose a husband?" Apollonius said: "No; but I shall much more rejoice that thou, through the instruction which thou hast received from me, canst thyself in writing show which of them thou wilt. My will is that thou choose thee a husband where thou thyself desirest." The maiden said: "Alas, master! if thou didst love me, thou wouldst be sorry at it." [21] After these words, she, with firmness of mind, wrote another letter, and sealed it, and gave it to Apollonius. Apollonius then carried it out into the street, and gave it to the king. The letter was thus written. "Thou good king, and my most beloved father, now that thy tenderness hath given me leave that I myself might choose what husband I would, I will say to thee in sooth that I desire the shipwrecked man: and if thou wonderest that so bashful a damsel so boldly should write these words, then know thou

that I have through wax, which knoweth no shame, declared to thee what I myself could not for shame say to thee."

When the king had read over the letter, then he knew not what shipwrecked man she named. He looked then to the three young men, and said: "Which of you has been shipwrecked?" Then said one of them, who was called Ardalius: "I have been shipwrecked." The second answered him and said: "Be thou silent! May disease consume thee, so that thou be neither hale nor sound! With me thou didst learn book-knowledge, and thou hast never gone from me without the gate of the city. Where didst thou suffer shipwreck?" When the king could not find which of them had been shipwrecked, he looked at Apollonius, and said: "Take thou, Apollonius, this letter, and read it: it may easily chance that thou knowest what I know not, thou who there wast present." Then Apollonius took the letter and read; and as soon as he discovered that he was beloved by the maiden, his countenance all reddened. When the king saw that, then took he Apollonius's hand, and turned him a little from the young men, [22] and said, "Dost thou know the shipwrecked man?" Apollonius said: "Thou good king, if it be thy will, I know him." When the king saw that Apollonius was all suffused with rose red, then understood he the saying, and thus said to him: "Rejoice, rejoice,

Apollonius, because my daughter desireth that which is my will. Verily in such things nothing can take place without God's will." Arcestrates looked to the three youths, and said: "It is true what I before said to you, that ye came not in proper time to request my daughter; but when she can find leisure from her learning, then I will send you word."

Then they returned home with this answer; and Arcestrates the king continued holding Apollonius's hand, and led him home with him; not as if he were a stranger, but as if he were his son-in-law. Then at last the king let go Apollonius's hand, and went alone into the chamber wherein his daughter was, and thus said: "Dear daughter, whom hast thou chosen to thee for mate?" The maiden then fell at her father's feet, and said: "Thou kind father, hear thy daughter's will. I love the shipwrecked man who was betrayed by misfortune: but lest thou be in doubt of that speech, I desire Apollonius my master, and if thou wilt not give me to him, thou forsakest thy daughter." The king then in sooth could not endure his daughter's tears, but raised her up, and said to her: "Dear daughter, dread thou not for anything; [23] thou hast chosen the man that well pleaseth me." He then went out and looked at Apollonius, and said: "Master Apollonius, I have inquired into the desire of my daughter's mind, when she related to me with weeping, among other speech,

these things, thus saying: "Thou sworest to Apollonius, if he would obey my will in teaching, that thou wouldest make good to him whatever the sea took from him. Now, since he has been obedient to thy command and my will¹, [I desire thou wilt reward him by giving me to him for wife." The following morning he sent messengers to the neighbouring cities to invite the nobles. When they arrived, he said: "My lords, my daughter would marry her master; I desire you, therefore, to be merry, for my child will be united to a wise man." Saying this, he fixed the period of their spousals.

Now it happened, after she became pregnant, that she walked with her husband, prince Apollonius, by the sea-shore, and a fine ship riding at anchor in the distance, the latter perceived that it was of his own country. Turning to a sailor, he said: "Whence are you?" "From Tyre," replied the man. "You speak of my own land, my friend." "Indeed! and are you a Tyrian?" "As you have said." "Do you know," continued the sailor, "a prince of that country, called Apollonius? I seek him; and whenever you happen to see him, bid him exult. King Antiochus and his daughter, at the very same instant, were blasted with lightning. The kingdom has fallen to Apollonius."

¹ Here the Saxon breaks off. The words "ic for æfter him" are not easily to be connected with what follows in the translation.

Full of pleasure at the unexpected intelligence he had received, the prince said to his wife: "Will you acquiesce in my setting out to obtain the throne?" The lady instantly burst into tears. "O my lord," said she, "the journey is long, and yet you would leave me! If, however, it is necessary that you should go, we will go together." Instantly hastening to her father, she communicated the happy news which had just been heard, that Antiochus and his daughter, by the just judgement of an offended God, had been struck with lightning, and his wealth and diadem reserved for her husband: and, lastly, she entreated his permission to accompany him. The old king, much exhilarated with the intelligence, was easily prevailed upon to assent; and ships were accordingly prepared for their conveyance. They were laden with everything necessary for the voyage; and a nurse, called Ligoridis, was embarked, in anticipation of the young queen's parturition. Her father accompanied them to the shore, and, with an affectionate kiss of each, took his leave.

When they had been at sea some days, there arose a fearful tempest; and the lady, brought by this circumstance into premature labour, to all appearance perished. The moaning and tears of her family almost equalled the storm; and Apollonius, alarmed at the outcry, ran into the apartment, and beheld his lovely wife like an inhabitant of the grave. He tore

his garments from his breast, and cast himself with tears and groans upon her inanimate body. "Dear wife!" he exclaimed, "daughter of the great Arcestrates, how shall I console thy unhappy parent?" Here the pilot, interrupting him, observed: "Sir, it will prejudice the ship to retain the dead body on board; command that it be cast into the sea." "Wretch that you are!" returned Apollonius, "would you wish me to hurl this form into the waves, that succoured me shipwrecked and in poverty?" Then calling his attendants, he directed them to prepare a coffin, and smear the lid with bitumen. He also commanded a leaden scroll to accompany the body, which, arrayed in regal habiliments, and crowned, was deposited in the coffin. He kissed her cold lips, and wept bitterly. Afterwards, giving strict charge respecting the new-born infant, he committed all that remained of his wife to the sea.

On the third day the chest was driven by the waves to the shores of Ephesus, not far from the residence of a physician called Cerimon, who happened at that hour to be walking with certain of his pupils upon the sands. Observing the chest deserted by the waters, he commanded his servants to secure it with all speed, and convey it to his house: this done, he opened it, and discovered a beautiful girl, attired in royal apparel. Her uncommon loveliness struck all the spectators with astonishment; for she was as a

sunbeam of beauty, in which nature had created everything pure and perfect, and failed in nothing but in denying her the attribute of immortality. Her hair glittered like the snow, beneath which a brow of milky whiteness, smooth and unwrinkled as a plain, peacefully rested. Her eyes resembled the changeableness, not the prodigality, of two luminous orbs; for their gaze was directed by an unshaken modesty, which indicated a constant and enduring mind. Her eyebrows were naturally and excellently placed; and her shapely nose, describing a straight line, rose centrally upon the face. It possessed neither too much length, nor too little. Her neck was whiter than the solar rays, and ornamented with precious stones; while her countenance, full of unspeakable joy, communicated happiness to all who looked on her. She was exquisitely formed; and the most critical investigation could not discover more or less than there ought to be. Her beautiful arms, like the branches of some fair tree, descended from her well-turned breast; to which delicately chiseled fingers, not outshone by the lightning, were attached. In short, she was outwardly a perfect model, flashing through which the divine spark of soul her Creator had implanted might be gloriously distinguished. Works of power ought to accord with each other: and hence all corporal beauty originates in the soul's loveliness. It has even been said that mental excellence, however

various, adapts the mass of matter to itself. Be this as it may, the most perfect adaptation of soul and body existed in this lady, now discovered by Cerimon. "Fair girl," said he, "how camest thou so utterly forsaken?" The money, which had been placed beneath her head, now attracted his attention, and then the scroll of lead presented itself. "Let us examine what it contains." He opened it accordingly, and read as follows :

"Whosoever thou art that findest this chest, I entreat thy acceptance of ten pieces of gold ; the other ten expend, I pray thee, on a funeral. For the corse it shrouds hath left tears and sorrows enough to the authors of her being. If thou dost neglect my request, I imprecate upon thee curses against the day of judgement, and devote thy body to death, unhonoured and uninhumed."

When the physician had read, he directed his servants to comply with the mourner's injunction. "And I solemnly vow," added he, "to expend more than his wretchedness requires." Immediately he bade them prepare a funeral pile. When this was done, and everything laid in order, a pupil of the physician, a young man, but possessing the wisdom of old age, came to look upon the lady. As he considered her fair form attentively, already laid upon the pile, his preceptor said to him, "You come opportunely ; I have expected you this hour. Get a vial of precious

ointment, and in honour of this bright creature, pour it upon the funeral pile." The youth obeyed, approached the body, and drawing the garments from her breast, poured out the ointment. But accidentally passing his hand over her heart, he fancied that it beat. The youth was electrified. He touched the veins, and searched if any breath issued from the nostrils. He pressed his lips to hers, and he thought he felt life struggling with death. Calling hastily to the servants, he bade them place torches at each corner of the bier. When they had done this, the blood, which had been coagulated, presently liquefied; and the young man, attentive to the change, exclaimed to his master, "She lives! she lives! You scarcely credit me; come and see." As he spoke, he bore the lady to his own chamber. Then heating oil upon his breast, he steeped in it a piece of wool, and laid it upon her body. By these means the congealed blood being dissolved, the spirit again penetrated to the marrows. Thus the veins being cleared, her eyes opened, and respiration returned. "What are you?" said she. "You touch me not as I ought to be touched; for I am the daughter and the wife of a king." Full of rapture at the sound of her voice, the young man hurried into his master's room, and related what had occurred. "I approve your skill," returned he; "I magnify your art, and wonder at your prudence. Mark the results of learning, and be not ungrateful

to science. Receive now thy reward ; for the lady brought much wealth with her." Cerimon then directed food and clothes to be conveyed to her, and administered the best restoratives. A few days after her recovery she declared her birth and misfortunes ; and the good physician, commiserating her situation, adopted her as his daughter. But it cost him many tears when she solicited permission to reside among the vestals of Diana. However, he objected not ; and placed her with certain female attendants in the magnificent temple of the goddess.

In the mean while, Apollonius, guided by the good providence of God, arrived at Tharsus ; and disembarking, sought the mansion of Stranguilio and Dionysias. After mutual greetings, he narrated his adventures. "Wretched as I am in the death of a beloved wife, I have yet cause for joy in the existence of this infant. To you I will entrust her ; for never, since his offspring has perished, will I again revisit the old Arcestrates. But educate my girl with your own daughter Philothemia, and call her, after your city, by the name of Tharsia. I would, moreover, pray you to take charge of her nurse, Ligoridis, whose unremitting fidelity deserves a better reward." With such words, he gave the child up to them, accompanied by large presents of gold and silver and valuable raiment. He then took an oath that he would neither cut his beard, or hair, or nails, until

his daughter were bestowed in marriage. Grieving at the rashness of the vow, Stranguilio took the infant, and promised to educate it with the utmost care: and Apollonius, satisfied with the assurance, went on board his vessel, and sailed to other countries.

While these things were transacting, Tharsia attained her fifth year, and commenced a course of liberal studies with the young Philothemia, her companion. When she was fourteen, returning from school, she found her nurse, Ligoridis, taken with a sudden indisposition; and seating herself near the old woman, kindly inquired the cause. "My dear daughter," replied she, "hear my words, and treasure them in your heart. Whom do you believe to be your father and mother? and which is your native country?" "Tharsus," returned she, "is the place of my nativity; my father, Stranguilio, and my mother, Dionysias." The nurse groaned, and said: "My daughter, listen to me; I will tell you to whom you owe your birth, in order that, when I am dead, you may have some guide for your future actions. Your father is called Apollonius, and your mother's name is Arcestrate, the daughter of king Arcestrates. She died the moment you were born; and Apollonius, adorning her with regal vesture, cast the chest which contained her into the sea. Twenty sestertia of gold were placed beneath her head; and whosoever discovered it, were entreated to give her burial. The ship in which your unhappy

father sailed, tossed to and fro by the winds which formed your cradle, at last put into this port, where we were hospitably received by Stranguilio and Dionysias, to whom your sire also recommended me. He then made a vow never to clip his beard, or hair, or nails, untill you were married. Now I advise, that if, after my death, your present friends would do you an injury, hasten into the forum, and there you will find a statue of your father. Cling to it, and state yourself the daughter of him whose statue that is. The citizens, mindful of the benefits received from him, will avenge your wrong." "My dear nurse," answered Tharsia, "you tell me strange things, of which, till now, I was ignorant." After some further discourse, Ligoridis gave up the ghost. Tharsia attended her obsequies, and lamented her a full year.

After this she returned to her studies in the schools. Her custom was, on returning, never to eat until she had been to the monument erected in honour of her nurse. She carried with her a flask of wine; and there tarried, invoking the name of her beloved and lamented parents. While she was thus employed, Dionysias, with her daughter Philothemia, passed through the forum; and the citizens, who had caught a glimpse of Tharsia's form, exclaimed, "Happy father of the lovely Tharsia! but as for her companion, she is a shame and a disgrace." The mother, hearing her daughter vilified, while the stranger was com-

mended, turned away in a madness of fury. She retired to solitary communication with herself. "For fourteen years," muttered she, "the father has neglected his daughter; he has sent no letters, and certainly he is dead. The nurse is also dead, and there is no one to oppose me. I will kill her, and deck my own girl with her ornaments." As she thus thought, her steward, named Theophilus, entered. She called him, and promising a vast reward, desired him to put Tharsia to death. "What hath the maid done?" asked he. "She hath done the very worst things; you ought not, therefore, to deny me. Do what I command you; if you do it not, you will bring evil on yourself." "Tell me, lady, how is it to be done?" "Her custom is," replied Dionysias, "on coming from the schools, not to take food until she has entered her nurse's monument. Arm yourself with a dagger, seize her by the hair of the head, and there stab her; then throw her body into the sea, and come to me; I will give you your liberty, with a large reward." The steward, taking the weapon, went with much sorrow to the monument. "Alas!" said he, "shall I deserve liberty by the sacrifice of a virgin's life?" He entered the monument, where Tharsia, after her occupations in the schools, had as usual retired; the flask of wine was in her hand. The steward attacked the poor girl, and seizing her by the hair, threw her upon the ground; but as he was on the point of

striking, Tharsia cried out, "O Theophilus! what crime have I committed against you, or against any other, that I should die?" "You are innocent," answered he, "of everything, save possessing a sum of money and certain royal ornaments left you by your father." "O sir!" said the forsaken orphan, "if I have no hope, yet suffer me to supplicate my Maker before I die." "Do so," answered the steward, "and God knows that it is upon compulsion that I slay thee." Now, while the girl was engaged in prayer, certain pirates rushed into the monument, expecting to carry off a booty; and observing a young maid prostrated, and a man standing over her in the act to destroy her, they shouted out: "Stop, barbarian! that is our prey, not your victory." Theophilus, full of terror, fled hastily from the monument, and hid himself by the shore.

The pirates carried off the maid to sea; and the steward, returning to his mistress, assured her that he had obeyed her commands. "I advise you," said he, "to put on a mourning garment, which I also will do, and shed tears for her death. This will deceive the citizens, to whom we will say that she was taken off by a sickness." When Strangulio heard what had been done, his grief was sincere and violent. "I will clothe myself in deep mourning," cried he, "for I, too, am involved in this fearful enormity. Alas! what can I do? Her father freed our city from

a lingering death. Through our means he suffered shipwreck; he lost his property, and underwent the extreme of poverty. Yet we return him evil for good! He entrusted his daughter to our care, and a savage lioness hath devoured her! Blind wretch that I was! Innocent, I grieve. I am overthrown by a base and venomous serpent." Lifting up his eyes to heaven, he continued: "O God! thou knowest that I am free from the blood of this girl; require her of Dionysias." Then fixing a stern look upon his wife: "Enemy of God, and disgrace of man, thou hast destroyed the daughter of a king."

Dionysias made much apparent lamentation; she put her household into mourning, and wept bitterly before the citizens. "My good friends," said she, "the hope of our eyes, the beloved Tharsia, is gone; she is dead. Our tears shall bedew the marble which we have raised to her memory." The people then hastened to the place where her form, moulded in brass, had been erected, in gratitude for the benefits conferred upon that city by her father.

The pirates transported the maid to Machilenta, where she was placed among other slaves for sale. Leno, a most wretched and debauched fellow, hearing of her perfections, endeavoured to buy her; but Athanagoras, prince of that city, observing her lofty port, her beautiful countenance, and wise conduct, offered ten golden sestertia.

Leno. I will give twenty.

Athanag. And I thirty.

Leno. Forty.

Athanag. Fifty.

Leno. Eighty.

Athanag. Ninety.

Leno. I will give a hundred sestertia in ready money; if any one offer more, I will give ten golden sestertia above.

“Why should I contend any further with Leno?” thought Athanagoras: “I may purchase a dozen for the price she will cost him. Let him have her, and by and by I will enter covertly his dwelling and solicit her love.”

Tharsia was conducted by Leno to a house of ill fame, in an apartment of which there was a golden Priapus¹, richly ornamented with gems.

“Girl! worship that image,” said Leno.

Tharsia. I may not worship any such thing. O my lord! are you not a Lapsatenarian?

Leno. Why?

Tharsia. Because the Lapsateni worship Priapus.

Leno. Know you not, wretched girl, that you have entered the house of the miser Leno?

Casting herself at his feet, she exclaimed: “O sir! do not dishonour me; be not guilty of such a flagrant outrage.”

¹ Priapus, the Latin god of gardens.

Leno. Are you ignorant that with Leno, and the torturer, neither prayers nor tears are available ?

He sent for the overseer of the women, and desired him to array Tharsia in the most splendid apparel, and proclaim around the city the price of her dishonour. The overseer did as he was ordered ; and on the third day a crowd of people arrived, preceded by Leno with music. But Athanagoras came first in a mask ; and Tharsia, looking despairingly upon him, threw herself at his feet. " Pity me, my lord ; pity me, for the love of heaven. By that heaven I adjure you to save me from dishonour. Hear my story ; and knowing from whom I sprung, respect my descent, and defend my innocence." She then detailed the whole fortunes of her life ; and Athanagoras, confused and penitent, exclaimed : " Alas ! and I, too, have a daughter, whom fate may in like manner afflict. In your misfortunes I may apprehend hers. Here are twenty gold pieces ; it is more than your barbarous master exacts from you. Relate your narrative to the next comers, and it will ensure your freedom." Full of gratitude for the generous treatment she experienced, Tharsia returned him thanks ; but entreated that her story might not be communicated to others. " To none but my own daughter," said he, " for it will be replete with moral advantage." So saying, and shedding some tears over her fallen estate, he departed. As he went out he met a friend, who

stopped him, and asked how the girl had behaved. "None better," returned the prince, "but she is very sorrowful." The youth entered, and she closed the door, as on the former occasion. "How much has the prince given you?" asked he. "Forty pieces," answered the girl. "Here, then, take the whole pound of gold." Tharsia took the present, but falling at his feet, explained her situation. Aporiatius (for that was the young man's name,) answered, "Rise, lady: we are men; all of us are subject to misfortunes." He went out, and observing Athanagoras laughing, said to him, "You are a fine fellow! Have you nobody to pledge in tears but me?" Afraid that these words should betray the matter, they gave another turn to the discourse, and awaited the coming of some other person. Great numbers appeared, but they all returned in tears, having given her sums of money. Tharsia having obtained the sum which Leno had fixed as the price of her dishonour, presented it to him. "Take care," said the monster, "that you bring me whatever money is presented to you." But the next day, understanding that she yet preserved her honour, his rage knew no bounds; and he immediately commissioned the overseer of the women to complete the iniquity. When he appeared, the poor girl's tears flowed in profusion. "Pity me, sir," said she, falling at his feet; "my misfortunes have created the compassion of others, and surely

you will not alone spurn my request. I am the daughter of a king; do not dishonour me." "Leno," replied he, "is avaricious; I know not what I can do." "Sir," answered Tharsia, "I have been educated in liberal pursuits. I understand music: if, therefore, you will lead me to the forum, you shall hear my performance. Propose questions to the people, and I will expound them; I have no doubt but I shall receive money enough." "Well," said the fellow, "I will do as you would have me."

Proclamation being made, the people crowded to the forum; and her eloquence and beauty impressed them all. Whatever question they proposed, she lucidly answered; and by these means drew much wealth from the curious citizens. Athanagoras, also, watched over her with much anxiety, with little less, indeed, than he showed to his only child. He recommended her to the care of the overseer, and bought him to his interest by valuable presents.

Let us now return to Apollonius. After a lapse of fourteen years, he again made his appearance at the house of Stranguilio and Dionysias in the city of Tharsus. No sooner had the former beheld him, than he strode about like a madman. "Woman," said he, addressing his wife, "what wilt thou do now? Thou saidst that the shipwrecked Apollonius was dead; behold, he comes to demand his daughter: what answer shall we make?" "Foolish man," returned she,

"let us resume our mourning and have recourse to tears. He will believe that his child died a natural death." As she said this, Apollonius entered. Observing their funeral habiliments, he asked, "Do you grieve at my return? I believe that those tears are not yours, but mine." "Alas!" replied the wicked woman, "I would to heaven that another, and not I or my husband, had to detail to you what I must say: your daughter Tharsia died suddenly." Apollonius trembled through every limb, and then stood fixed as a statue. "O woman! if my daughter be really as you describe, have her money and clothes also perished?" "Some part of both," replied Dionysias, "is of course expended; but that you may not hesitate to give faith to our assurances, we will produce testimony in our behalf. The citizens, mindful of your munificence, have raised a brazen monument to her memory, which your own eyes may see." Apollonius, thus imposed upon, said to his servants, "Go ye to the ship; I will visit the grave of my unhappy child." There he read the inscription, as we have detailed above, and then, as if imprecating a curse upon his own eyes, he exclaimed in a paroxysm of mental agony, "Hateful, cruel sources of perception! do ye now refuse tears to the memory of my lamented girl?" With expressions like these he hastened to his navy, and entreated his servants to cast him into the sea; for the world, and all that it contained, had become odious to him.

They set sail for Tyre, and for a time the breezes blew prosperously ; but changing, they were driven considerably out of their course. Guided by the good providence of God, they entered the port of Machilena, where his daughter still abode. The pilot and the rest of the crew shouted loudly on their approach to land, and Apollonius sent to inquire the cause. " My lord," answered the pilot, " the people of Machilena are engaged in celebrating a birthday." Apollonius groaned—" All can keep their birthdays except me. But it is enough that I am miserable ; I give my attendants ten pieces of gold, and let them enjoy the festival ; and whosoever presumes to utter my name, or rejoice in my hearing, command that his legs be immediately broken." The steward took the necessary sums, and having purchased supplies, returned to the ship. Now the bark which conveyed Apollonius being more honourable than the rest, the feast was celebrated there more sumptuously. It happened that Athanagoras, who was enamoured of the fair Tharsia, walked upon the sea-shore near the king's ship. " Friends," said he to those who accompanied him, " that vessel pleases me." The sailors with which she was manned, hearing him applaud their vessel, invited him on board. He went accordingly ; and laying down ten gold pieces upon the table, observed, " You have not invited me for nothing." They thanked him ; and in answer to certain

questions he had put, informed the prince that their lord was in great affliction, and wished to die; they added that he had lost a wife and a daughter in a foreign country. "I will give you two pieces of gold," said Athanagoras to Ardalius, one of his servants, "if you will go and say to him that the prince of this city desires a conference." "Two gold pieces," answered the person he spoke to, "will not repair my broken legs. I pray you send another; for he has determined thus to punish any one who approaches him." "He made this law for you," returned the prince, "but not, I think, for me: I will descend myself; tell me his name." They told him, Apollonius. "Apollonius!" said he to himself; "so Tharsia calls her father."

He hastened into his presence, and beheld a forlorn and desolate person. His beard was matted, and his head in the wildest disorder. In a low, subdued tone of voice, he said: "Hail, Apollonius!" Apollonius, supposing it to be one of his own people, fixed on him a furious look; but seeing an honourable and handsome man, he leaped from his seat. "You are doubtless surprised," said the prince, "at my intrusion. I am called Athanagoras, and am prince of this city. Observing your fleet riding at anchor from the shore, I was attracted by it; and, amongst other things, being struck with the superior structure of this vessel, your sailors invited me on board. I inquired

for their lord, and they answered that he was overwhelmed with grief. I have therefore ventured hither in the hope of administering comfort to you, and drawing you once more into the light of joy. I pray God that it may prove so." Apollonius raised his head : " Whosoever you are, go in peace ; I am unworthy to appear at the banquet, and I do not desire to live." Perplexed, yet anxious to console the unhappy king, Athanagoras returned upon deck, and despatched a messenger to Leno to require the immediate presence of Tharsia, whose musical skill and eloquence he thought could not but produce some effect. She came, and received instructions from the prince. " If you succeed," said he, " in softening this royal person's affliction, I will present to you thirty gold sestertia, and as many of silver ; moreover, for thirty days redeem you from the power of Leno." The girl accordingly prepared herself for the task. Approaching the mourner, " Heaven keep you," said she in a low plaintive voice, " and make you happy !" She then sang to an instrument with such a sweet and ravishing melody, that Apollonius was enchanted. Her song related to the fortunes she had experienced, and was to the following effect. That she fell into the hands of dishonest people, who sought to traffic with her virtue ; but that she passed innocent through all her trials. " Thus," continued she, " the rose is protected by its thorns. They who bore me off, beat

down the sword of the smiter. I preserved my virtue when attacked by the brutal Leno. The wounds of the mind linger, and tears fail. In me behold the only offspring of a royal house. Restrain your tears, and limit your anxiety. Look up to heaven, and raise your thoughts above. The Creator and Supporter of mankind is God; nor will He permit the tears of his virtuous servants to be shed in vain." As she concluded, Apollonius fixed his eyes upon the girl, and groaned deeply. "Wretched man that I am," said he, "how long shall I struggle with my sorrows? But I am grateful for your attentions; and if again permitted to rejoice in the zenith of my power, your memory will support me. You say you are royally descended; who are your parents? But begone: here are a hundred gold pieces; take them, and speak to me no more. I am consumed with new afflictions." The girl received his donation, and would have left the ship, but Athanagoras stopped her. "Whither are you going?" said he, "you have as yet done no good: is your heart so pitiless that you can suffer a man to destroy himself without striving to prevent it?" "I have done everything that I could," answered Tharsia: "he gave me a hundred gold pieces, and desired me to depart."

"I will give you two hundred pieces if you will return the money to him, and say, 'My lord, I seek your safety, not your money.'"

Tharsia complied; and seating herself near to the king, said, "If you are determined to continue in the squalid state to which you have accustomed yourself, give me leave to reason with you. I will propose a question; if you can answer it, I will depart; if not, I will return your present and go." "Keep what I have given; I will not deny your request. For though my evils admit of no cure, yet I determine to hearken to you. Put your question, then, and depart."

"Hear me: there is a house in a certain part of the world which bounds and rebounds, but it is closed against mankind. This house loudly echoes, but its inhabitant is ever silent; and both the house and inhabitant move forward together. Now if you are a king, as you aver, you should be wiser than I am. Resolve the riddle."

"To prove to you that I am no impostor," said Apollonius, "I will reply. The house which bounds and rebounds, and echoes, is the wave: the mute inhabitant is a fish, which glides along with its residence." Tharsia continued: "I am borne rapidly along by the tall daughter of the grove, which equally incloses an innumerable company. I glide over various paths, and leave no footstep." "When I have answered your questions," said Apollonius, "I will show you much that you know not. Yet I am astonished that one so young should be endowed with

wit so keen and penetrating. The tree inclosing a host, and passing through various ways without a trace, is a ship."

"A person passes through circumferences and temples¹ without injury. There is a great heat in the centre which no one removes. The house is not uncovered, but it suits a naked inhabitant. If you would allay pain, you must enter into fire."

"I would enter then into a bath, where fire is introduced by means of round tables. The covered house suits a naked inhabitant; and he who is naked in this situation will petaspire."

When she had said these and similar things, the girl threw herself before Apollonius, and drawing aside his hands, embraced him. "Hear," said she, "the voice of your supplicant; regard a virgin's prayers. It is wicked in men of so much wisdom to destroy themselves. If you lament your lost wife, the mercy of God can restore her to you; if your deceased child, He can bestow another. You ought to live and be glad." Apollonius, irritated at the girl's pertinacity, arose, and pushed her from him with his foot. She fell and cut her cheek, from which the blood copiously flowed. Terrified at the wound she had received, she burst into tears, and exclaimed, "O thou eternal Architect of the heavens!

¹ Per rotas et ædes.

look upon my afflictions. Born amid the waves and storms of the ocean, my mother perished in giving life to her daughter. Denied rest even in the grave, she was deposited in a chest, with twenty gold sesteritia, and thrown into the sea. But I, unhappy, was delivered by my remaining parent to Stranguilio and Dionysias, with the ornaments befitting a royal extract. I was by them devoted to death; but whilst I invoked the assistance of God, a number of pirates rushed in, and the murderer fled. I was brought hither; and in his own good time God will restore me to my father Apollonius." Here she concluded; and the royal mourner, struck with her relation, shouted with a loud voice, "Merciful God! thou who lookest over heaven and earth, and revealest that which is hidden, blessed be thy holy name." Saying this, he fell into the arms of his daughter. Tenderly he embraced her, and wept aloud for joy. "My best and only child," said he, "half of my own soul! I shall not die for thy loss. I have found thee, and I wish to live." Exalting his voice yet more: "Run hither, my servants, my friends! all of ye; my misery is at an end. I have found what I had lost; my child, my only daughter." Hearing his exclamations, the attendants ran in, and with them the prince Athanagoras. They discovered the enraptured king weeping upon his daughter's neck. "See, see!" said he; "this is she whom I lamented.

Half of my soul! now will I live." Participating in their master's happiness, they all wept.

Apollonius now divested himself of his mourning dress, and attired himself in regal habiliments. "O my lord!" said his followers, "how much your daughter resembles you! Were there no other guide, that would indicate her birth." The delighted girl overwhelmed her recovered parent with kisses. "Blessed be God," cried she, "who has been so gracious to me, and given me to see, and live, and die with you." Then entering into a more detailed account of her adventures, she related what she endured from the wretched Leno, and how the Almighty had protected her.

Athanagoras, fearing lest another might demand her in marriage, threw himself at the king's feet, and modestly intimating how instrumental he had been in promoting their happy reunion, besought him to bestow his child upon him. "I cannot deny you," returned Apollonius, "for you have alleviated her sorrows, and been the means of my present and future happiness. Take her. But deeply shall Leno feel my vengeance." Athanagoras immediately returned to the city, and convoked an assembly of the people. "Let not our city perish," said he, addressing them, "for the crimes of one impious wretch. I know that king Apollonius, the father of the beautiful Tharsia, has arrived. Behold where his navy rides.

He threatens us with instant destruction, unless Leno, who would have prostituted his daughter, be given up to him." Scarcely had he spoken, when the whole population, men and women, hurried off to implore the king's clemency. Seizing the execrable Leno, they tied his hands to his back, and carried him along to the presence of offended majesty. Apollonius, clad in royal robes, his hair shorn, and crowned, ascended the tribunal with his daughter. The citizens stood round, in expectation of his address. "Men of Machilena," said he, "today I have recovered my daughter, whom the villainous Leno would have corrupted. Neither pity, nor prayers, nor gold, could prevail with him to desist from his atrocious purposes. Do ye, therefore, avenge my daughter." The people, with one voice, answered, "Let Leno be burnt alive, and his wealth given to the lady." Instantly the wretch was brought forward and burnt. "I give you your liberty," said Tharsia to the overseer, "because by your kindness, and the kindness of the citizens, I remained unsullied. I also present to you two hundred gold sesteria." Turning to the other girls whom Leno had purchased, she added: "Be free, and forget your past habits." Apollonius, again addressing the people, returned them thanks for their compliance with his wishes, and bestowed on them a donation of five hundred weight of gold. Shouts and applauses followed; and they immediately set about

erecting a statue to their benefactor in the midst of the city. Upon the base was the following inscription :

To Apollonius of Tyre,
The Preserver of our State ;
And to the most holy Tharsia,
His Virgin Daughter.

A few days after, the lady was espoused to Athanagoras, amid the universal joy of the city.

Intending to sail with his daughter and son-in-law and followers to his own country by way of Tharsus, an angel admonished him in a dream to make for Ephesus, and there, entering the temple, relate in a loud voice all the varied turns of fortune to which he had been subject from his earliest youth. Accordingly he sailed for Ephesus. Leaving his ship, he sought out the temple to which his long-lost wife had retired ; and then, arrayed in all his regal ornaments, he entered with an honourable escort ¹.]

Then was made known to her who was chief there, that there was a king come, with his son-in-law and with his daughter, with great gifts. When she heard that, she adorned herself with a royal robe, and clothed herself with purple, and decorated her head with gold and with gems, and, surrounded by a large assemblage of damsels, came towards the king. She was indeed

¹ Here the A. S. text recommences.

exceedingly beautiful, and, for [24] her great love of purity, they all said that there was no Diana so estimable as she.

When Apollonius saw that, he with his son-in-law and with his daughter ran to her, and all fell at her feet, and thought that she was Diana the goddess, for her great brightness and beauty. The holy house was then opened, and the offerings were brought in, and Apollonius began then to speak and say: "I from childhood was named Apollonius, born in Tyre. When I came to full understanding, there was no art that was cultivated by kings or noblemen that I knew not. I interpreted the riddle of Antiochus the king, to the end that I might receive his daughter to wife; but he himself was associated with her in the foulest pollution, and then laid snares to slay me. When I fled from them, then I was wrecked at sea, and came to Cyrene; then Arcestrates the king received me with so great love, that I at last merited so that he gave me his own daughter to wife. She then went with me to receive my kingdom, and this my daughter, whom I, before thee, Diana, have present, gave birth to at sea, and resigned her spirit. I then clothed her with a royal robe, and, with gold and a letter, laid her in a coffin, that he who might find her should worthily bury her, and committed this my daughter to a most wicked man to support. I then journeyed to the land of Egypt fourteen years in mourning: when

I returned, they told me that my [25] daughter was dead, and my pain was all renewed to me."

When he had related all these things, Arcestrate, his wife, rose up and embraced him. Apollonius then neither knew nor believed that she was his wife, but shoved her from him. She then with loud voice cried, and said with weeping: "I am Arcestrate thy wife, daughter of Arcestrates the king; and thou art Apollonius my master, who didst teach me; thou art the shipwrecked man that I loved, not for lust, but for wisdom. Where is my daughter?" He turned himself then to Tharsia, and said: "This is she." And they all wept and also rejoiced. And the story ran through all that land that Apollonius the great king had found his wife; and there was infinite joy, and the organs were played, and the trumpets blown; and there was a joyful feast prepared between the king and the people; and she (Arcestrate) placed her young damsel, who attended her, as priestess; and with joy and weeping of all the province of Ephesus, she went with her husband, and with her son-in-law and with her daughter, to Antioch, where the kingdom was reserved for Apollonius. He went from thence to Tyre, and there established Athanagoras his son-in-law as king; went thence to Tharsus with his wife and with his daughter, and with a royal train, and immediately ordered Stranguilio and Dionysias to be seized and led before him where he sat on his throne.

[26] When they were brought, then said he before all the assembly : " Ye citizens of Tharsus, say ye that I, Apollonius, ever did you any injury ?" They all with one voice said : " We said always that thou wert our king and father, and for thee we would gladly die, because thou redeemedst us from famine." Apollonius then said : " I entrusted my daughter to Stranguilio and Dionysias, and they would not restore her to me." That wicked woman said : " Did you, my lord, not really read the letters over her sepulchre ?" Then Apollonius called very loud, and said : " Dear daughter Tharsia, if there be any understanding in hell, leave thou that house of torment, and hear thou thy father's voice." The maiden then came forth, clad in a royal robe, and uncovered her head, and said aloud to the wicked woman : " Dionysias, hail to thee ! I now greet thee, called from hell." The guilty woman trembled then in all her limbs when she looked on her, and the townsfolk wondered and rejoiced. Then Tharsia commanded Theophilus, the steward of Dionysias, to be led before her, and said to him : " Theophilus, in order to save thyself, say, with loud voice, who commanded thee to slay me." The steward said : " Dionysias, my lady." Whereupon the townspeople seized Stranguilio and his wife, and led them out into the city, and stoned them to death, and would also slay Theophilus ; but Tharsia interceded for him, and said : " But that this man

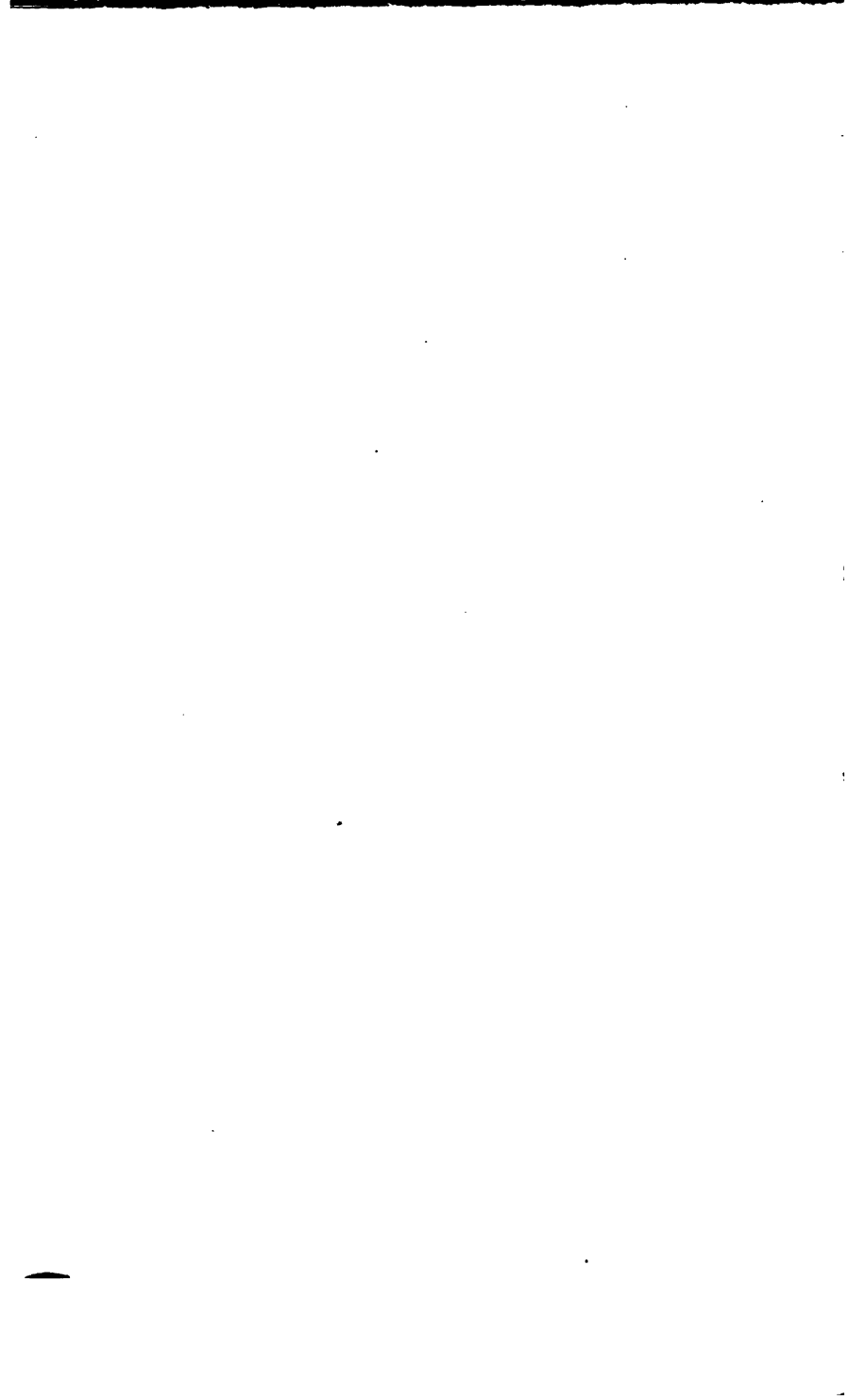
granted me the time to pray to God, I should not have [27] come to this honour." She then truly extended her hand to him, and bade him go in safety; and Philothemia, the daughter of the accused, Tharsia took to her. Apollonius then, indeed, gave the people great gifts to rejoice them, and their walls were reestablished. He then dwelt there six months, and went then in a ship to the Cyrenian town Pentapolis, and came to Arcestrates the king: and the king rejoiced in his old age that he saw his granddaughter with her husband. They remained together one year entire; and the king Arcestrates then departed in ripe old age among them all, and bequeathed half his kingdom to Apollonius, half to his daughter.

All these things being thus done, Apollonius the great king went towards the sea, when he saw the old fisherman who had formerly received him naked. Then the king ordered him to be suddenly seized and led to the royal hall. When the fisherman saw that the soldiers would take him, then he thought at first that they were to slay him; but when he came into the king's hall, then the king ordered him to be led before the queen, and thus said: "O thou happy queen! this is my benefactor, who received me naked, and directed me so that I came to thee." Then Apollonius looked to the fisherman, and said: "O benevolent old man! I am Apollonius the Tyrian, to whom thou gavest half thy coat." Then the king

gave him two hundred pence in gold, and had him as a companion the time he lived.

[28] Hellanicus also then came to him, who had before announced to him what king Antiochus had decreed concerning him ; and he said to the king : " Lord king, remember Hellanicus thy servant." Then Apollonius took him by the hand, and raised him up and kissed him, and made him wealthy, and placed him as companion to him. After all this, Apollonius begat a son by his consort, whom he established as king in the kingdom of Arcestrates his grandfather ; and he himself lived lovingly with his consort seventy-seven years, and held the kingdom in Antioch, and in Tyre, and in Cyrene. And he lived in quiet and in bliss all the time of his life after his hardship ; and two books he himself composed concerning his adventure, and set one in the temple of Diana, the other in the library.

Here endeth both the woe and the weal of Antiochus the Tyrian : read it who will ; and if any one read it, I beg that he blame not the translation, but that he conceal whatever may be therein blameworthy.



GLOSSARY

OF WORDS OCCURRING IN THE STORY OF
APOLLONIUS, NOT EXPLAINED IN THE GLOSSARY
TO THE ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA;

Arranged according to their Roots.

[Words marked with an asterisk are corrections of the Glossary to the *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*. Prefixed particles are printed in *Italics*.]

A.

Geacsian, to inquire after.
Æfest, } *envious, jealous.*
Æfestful, }
Æfestian, to be envious.
Onælan, to inflame.
Gesæmtigan, to be at leisure,
vacare.
Ær-wacol, early awake.
Æðel-boren, of noble birth.
Æðel-borennnes, nobility.
Unæðele, ignoble, plebeian.
Ar, } *brass.*
Ær, }
Arlesanes, impiety, wickedness.
Attor, i. q. ater & atter, poison.
Axian, i. q. axian, to ask, in-
quire.

B.

Bæð, III. 1. bath. Gr. 93.
Bæð-stede, bath-stead, bath-
ing-place.
Geban, III. 1? proclamation.
Baðian, to bathe.
**Bend*, signifying bond, is of-
tener II. 2. than II. 3.
Beodan, pret. bead, 2. bude,
pp. boden, to announce, of-
fer, promise, command. Gr.
193.
Beorscipe, entertainment.
Abifian, to tremble.
Æbilignes, anger.
Bird, } III. 1. birth; gene-
**Gebyrd*, } rally used in the
plural.

Birgen, } *tomb.*
Byrgen, }

Abisgian, *to busy, engage one-self.*

Bisy, } *busy.*
Bisig, }

Bóc-cist, II. 3. *book-chest, book-case.*

Bóc-cræft, *book-craft, literature.*

Bóclíc, *booklike, contained in books, learned.*

*Bold, II. 1. *house.*

Gébóren, *born; from beran.*

Oferbrædan, *to spread over.*

Abrecan, *to break (into).*

Brid-bed, *marriage-bed.*

Brid-gifta, II. 3. *nuptials; used only in the plural. Gr. 87.*

In-gebringan, *pret. -brohte, to bring in.*

Bár, *bower, chamber.*

C.

Campian, *to fight.*

Ceaster-gewara, i. q. -wara, *citizens, townsfolk.*

Cliopian, i. q. cleopian, *to call.*

Ymbclyppan, *to embrace.*

Ungecnawen, *unknown.*

Gecneordnes, *study, acquirement?*

Cnyssan, *to strike, dash.*

Acuman, *to bear, sustain.*

Cuð, *known, familiar, domestic.*

Gecweme, *estimable.*

Cwic-suslen, *sulphureous, fiery.*

Cynedóm, *kingdom.*

Cyne-helm, *crown.*

Cyne-rice, III. 1. *kingdom.*

Cyne-setl, *royal seat, throne.*

Cyrilisc, *churlish, of the common people; from ceorl.*

Cystignes, *liberality, bounty.*

D.

Dæg, *day; to-dæg, to-day.*

Gedafenlic, *proper, fitting.*

Digolnes, i. q. digelnys, *secret.*

Bedhlian, i. q. bediglian, *to conceal.*

Dihtnere, II. 2. *steward.*

Dirstig, i. q. dyrstig, *daring.*

Dóm, II. 2. *condition, sentence.*

Dóm-setl, *judgement-seat, tribunal.*

Gedrefan, *to trouble, vex; gedrefed, afflicted.*

Gedrefednes, *sorrow, affliction, trouble.*

Adry'fan, *to drive from.*

Dún-land, *mountainous land; from dún, mountain.*

Dwelian, *to err.*

E.

To-eacan, *in addition to.*

Ealda, *old man.*

Ealdorman, *prince.*

East-northern, north-east.

Eaðe, *easily*, and p. 11, line 13,
apparently an error for eað,
more easily.

Est, II. 2. *provision, meat*.

F.

Fæderlic, *paternal*.

Befæstan, *to commit*.

Fæstnes, *firmness, constancy*.

Fagen, } *fain, glad, joyful*.

Fægen, }

Gefāran, *to experience, suffer*.

Gefeallan, *to fail*.

Feccan, pret. fehte, *to fetch*.

Fiftig, } *fifty*.

Fifti, }

Find, i. q. fynd, pl. of feond,
foe, enemy.

Afirsian, *to drive away*.

Fiscnoð, II. 2? *fishing*.

Flīma, *fugitive*.

To-gefitas, adv. in emulation.

Forðwerd, } *forward, onward*.

Forðweard, }

Fostor-modor, *foster-mother*.

Fremfulnes, *utility, benefit*.

Freodóm, *freedom*.

Freondscipe, *friendship*.

Frig, *free*.

Frind, i. q. frynd, pl. of freond,
friend.

Fultumiend, II. 2. *supporter*.

Onfundennes, *discovery, solu-
tion*.

G.

Gaderung, i. q. gegaderung,
assembly.

Galnes, *lust, libido*.

Agán, *to go*; pp. agan, *gone*.

Gr. 212.

Ingán, *to enter*.

Togán, *to part, go different ways*.

Gegeárcian, *to prepare*.

Gearo, *accurately*.

Gest-hús, *guest-house, inn*.

Giden, i. q. gyden, *goddess*.

Giftelic, *marriageable*. Isl. at
gifta, *to marry*.

Gim, *gem*.

Gingre, I. 3. *disciple*.

Aginnan, pret. -gan, pl. -gun-
non, *to begin, set about*.

Begirdan, *to begird*.

Gegirla, *garment*.

Forgitan, pret. -geat, *to forget*.

Gitsung, i. q. gytsung, *avarice*.

Gladian, *to be joyful*.

Gegóðian, *to enrich*.

Gegretan, i. q. gretan, *to greet*.

Greting, II. 3. *greeting, salu-
tation*.

Angrislic, *horrid, terrible*.

Gyrnan, *to yearn, desire*; often
governs a genitive of the
object.

H.

Háli, i. q. hálig, *holy*.

Geháten, *called*; from hātan.

Heaf, II. 2. *sigh, groan*.

Beheafdung, beheading.

Healice, chiefly; healicost, in preference to all others.

Hearpe-nægl, harp-nail, plectrum.

Hearpe-streng, II. 2. harp-string.

Hearpian, to play on the harp.

Hefig, tedious.

Helan, to conceal.

Heof, mourning, lament.

**Hiht, } II. 2. hope, expectation.*

Hyht, } tion.

Gehihtan, to hope, trust.

Hiw-cuð, belonging to the household, familiaris.

Hlādan, pret. hlōd, to load.

Hnecca, neck, cervix.

Oferhogian, to despise.

Horhg, } squalid.

Horig, }

Horu, III. 1. pollution, filth, sordes.

Hund-teontig, hundred.

Hwar, i. q. hwær, where.

Hwaðerode, probably an error for hraðerode, i. q. hreðode, raged; from hreþian, sævire.

Hwig, i. q. hwi, why.

Hyred-man, domestic, retainer.

Gehywed, feigned, assumed, hypocritical.

I.

Geinnian, to indemnify.

Irlic, angry.

Irre, i. q. yrre, ire, anger.

Ingub, i. q. geogob, youth.

Iung, i. q. geong, young.

L.

Gelæccan, pret. -læhte, to catch.

Læ'ran, to advise.

Læ'rincg-mæden, female pupil.

Alætan, to let forth, give up (the ghost).

Leaf, II. 3. leave, permission.

Lengc, i. q. leng, longer.

Leogan, pret. leah, pl. lugon, to lie; leogende, lying.

Alæsan, i. q. alysan, to redeem, liberate.

Mislician, to be displeasing.

Anlicnes, likeness, statue.

Forliden, shipwrecked; from liðan, to navigate. Gr. 248.

M.

Gemæcca, make, mate; used both of males and females.

Gemægnan, i. q. gemengan, to mingle.

Mænio, many, multitude.

Mangere, i. q. mancgere, mon-ger, merchant.

Wiðmeten, compared, comparable; from wiðmetan.

Mid þam þe, when, after that.

Mid þi, or mid þy, when, since.

Moddren, *maternal*.
 Morcning, *complaint*.
 Morgen-gifu, *dower*. Ger. Mor-
 gengabe.
 Mynegian, i. q. myngian, *to*
admonish, exhort.

N.

Næs na, *not*.
 Naht, *not*.
 Na y án, *not only*.
 Geneadian, *to compel*.
 Nefe, *granddaughter*.
 Genémnian, *to name*.
 Neod-gebirian, *to happen of*
necessity.
 Genihtsum, *sufficient, abundant*.
 Genihtsumian, *to suffice*.
 Ge-edniwian, *to renew*.
 *Geniðla, *hate, enmity*; Cod.
 Exon. 56, b.
 Nyhst, *superl. of neah*, Gr.
 p. 51. æt nyhstan (nyxtan),
at last.

O.

On, a; as, on fiscnoð, (go) a
fishing.
 Organa, *organ*; generally used
 in the plural.

P.

Pænig, *penny*.
 Plega, *play, game*.

Plegan, *to play*.
 Purpra, *purple, purple robe*.

R.

Ræcan, i. q. geræcan, *to reach*,
hold out.
 Aræ'dan, *to read, guess*.
 Misræ'dan, *to misread, misin-*
terpret.
 Rædels, II. 2. *riddle*; rædelse,
 I. 3. is also usual.
 Rædlice, i. q. hrædlice, *quickly*,
promptly.
 Rædnes, *readiness, promptness*.
 Aræfnian, *to endure*.
 Reaf, *robe, tapestry, drapery*.
 Bereafian, *to bereave, rob*; be-
 reafigend, *robber, spoiler*.
 *Reced, *house, &c.*, though
 sometimes masc., as Cod.
 Exon. 79, a., is usually of
 the neut. gen.
 Aredian, } *to rede, hit upon*.
 Arædian, }
 Gerefa, *overseer, steward*.
 Areodian, *to become red*.
 Reowlice, *lamentably, cruelly*.
 Reownes, } *roughness, storm*.
 Hreownes, }
 Riht, } *right, lawful, just*,
 Ariht, } *rightly; rihte, right-*
ly.
 Ring, i. q. hring, *ring*.
 Rowan, 3. rewð, pret. reow, *to*
row.

Rúd, *redness.*

S.

Geseþð, III. 1. *happiness, advantage, good.*

Asendan, i. q. asendan, *to send.*

Sárlíc, *painful, sorrowful, grievous.*

Unscæþðig, for unscæþðig, *harmless, innocent.*

Scamfæst, *shamefaced, bashful.*

Scamu, i. q. sceamu, *shame.*

Scicels, II. 2. *cloak.*

Forscildian, *to accuse, condemn; forscildod, guilty.* Ger. ver-schulden.

Scite, I. 3. *sheet.*

Unscoren, *unshorn; from sce-ran.* Gr. 229.

Ge-inseglían, *to seal.*

Seglung, *sailing, navigation.*

Asettan, *to propose.*

Síd-feax, *with dishevelled hair.*

Sillan, i. q. syllan & sellan, *to sell, give.*

Gesíngian, *to sin, do wrong.*

Gesirwan, *to lay snares for.*

Ymbsittan, *to sit around.*

*Sið-fæt, II. 2. *journey.*

Slæcan, *put off, procrastinate.*

Asmeagung, *meditation, investigation.*

Smercian, *to smirk, smile.*

Gesmerian, i. q. smy'rian, *to smear, anoint.*

Smiltnes, *serenity.*

Snelnes, *activity.*

Snotornes, *wisdom.*

Sona swa, *as soon as.*

Besorgian, *to sorrow for.*

Ofstæ'nan, *to stone.*

Understandan, *to dare, venture.*

Ger. unterstehen.

Gestaðelian, } *to establish,*
Gestaðolian, } *make good.*

Ge-edstaðelian, *to re-establish.*

Strand, II. 2? *strand, shore.*

Gesund, *sound, healthy: wel gesund, a form of salutation, all hail!*

Suð-western, *south-west.*

Sweg-cræft, *music.*

Sweoðe, i. q. swiðe, *very, valde.*

Swerian, pret. swerede & swor, *to swear.* Gr. 240.

Andswerian, i. q. andswarian, *to answer.*

Geswerian, *to swear.*

Beswican, *to delude.*

*Swige, *silence.*

Swigian, *to keep silence.*

Forswigian, *to conceal by keeping silence, reticere.* Ger. verschweigen.

Swingan, pret. swang, *to strike.*

Gesynscipas, *nuptials; used generally in the plural, like gyfta.*

*Besyrode, *ensnared; from besyrian.*

T.

Tacen-bora, *standard-bearer*,
signifer. Why this title is
given to the fisherman does
not appear.

Betæcan, *to assign, appoint.*

Getæcan, pret. -tæhte, *to point
out.*

Tal, II. 3. *blame.*

Forðteon, *to exhibit.*

Geteon, *to play (on the organ,
&c.).*

Getogen, *educated, instructed ;
from teon.*

Top, II. 2. apparently the same
as þofer. I am not aware
of this word occurring else-
where in A. S., or of its exist-
ence in any cognate dialect.

*Trym, *step*; trem, Beow. I.
5047.

Tweonian, *to doubt*; sometimes
used impersonally, with gen.
of object.

W.

Awácan, pret. awóc, *to awake,
intrans.*

Bewæfan, *to wrap, clothe.*

Wæfels, II. 2. *coat, cloak.*

Wæl-reow, i. q. wæl-hreow,
bloodthirsty.

Wæl-reownes, *cruelty.*

Gewæmnan, *to pollute, sully,
defile.*

Gewæ'nan, i. q. gewénan, *to
turn.*

Wændan, i. q. wendan, *to turn,
return.*

Awændan, i. q. awendan, *to
change.*

Bewændan, i. q. bewendan, *to
turn.*

Gewændan, i. q. gewendan, *to
turn.*

Awændednes, *translation.*

Wæforlic, *theatrical*; from wæ-
flan, *to gaze on with admi-
ration.*

Forwandian, *to revere, have re-
spect for*; forwandigende,
respectful.

Unforwandigendlice, *unblush-
ingly.*

Wea, *trouble, affliction.*

Gewealc, III. 1. *rolling*; from
wealcen, *to roll.*

Weax, II. 1. *wax.*

Wel-willendlice, *benevolently.*

Welwillendnes, *benevolence.*

Wén, II. 3. *hope, probability.*

Wid-cuð, *widely known, pub-
lic.*

Gewiht, III. 1? *weight.*

Willes, *willingly*: his willes, *of
his own accord.* This adverb
is analogous with nihtes.
Gr. 108.

Gewilnung, *desire.*

Gewinnan, pret. -wan, pl. -wun-
non, *to win, gain, hit upon.*

*Ongean-winnan, to struggle
against, resist.*

Winstra, left, sinister.

Gewis, prudent, skilful.

Forwítan, to know beforehand.

Ny'tan (ne wítan), not to know.

This word is inadvertently
omitted in the Glossary to
the *Analecta A. S.*

*Unwreón, i. q. onwreón, to un-
cover.*

Oferwritan, to read over.

Wuda-land, woodland.

*Ungewunelic, unusual, uncom-
mon.*

*Wurð, } II. 1. worth, value,
Wyrð, } price.*

Wyrrest, worst. Gr. p. 51.

Y.

Yldan, to delay, postpone.

*Ætywian, i. q. ateowian, &c.,
to show.*

p.

Unþanc, II. 2. harm, injury.

þancful, thankful.

*þearfende, needy, in misery ;
from þearfan.*

þearfendlic, poor.

þeaw, endowment, quality.

*þegn, i. q. þegen,thane, mini-
ster, servant.*

*Beþencan, pret. -þohte, to be-
think, consider, ponder over.*

Geþencan, to think of, remember.

þenung, attendance.

*þeow, servant; but p. 12, line 20,
used adjectively for servile.*

*Misþincan, to seem wrong, to
mistake.*

*þing, thing, place : on þisum
þingum, in this state.*

*poðer, } II. 2. ball.
poðor, }*

*þweal, III. 1? place for wash-
ing, lavacrum ; from þwean,
to wash.*

ANNOTANDA.

- Page 14, line 14, *after* gebeorscipe *some words seem wanting to complete the sense.*
 — 16, — 12, ȝ gecig þe to þinum frynd (freondum?). *The sense of this passage seems very uncertain.*
 — 20, — 17, næs git yfel wif. *Of these words I can make no sense; they are not in the Latin text of the Gesta, which has, "Apollonius ait, Sume codicillos quos tibi misit pater tuus, et lege."*

CORRIGENDA IN MS.

- Page 6, line 8, *for* fundon *read* funden
 — — — 25, *for* Antiochio *read* Antiocho
 — 7, — 20, *for* þa *read* þe
 — 9, — 11, *after* wæltreowesta *insert* [deað]
 — 12, — 8, *for* mine *read* minne
 — 13, — 4, *for* geslegene *read* geslegenne
 — 19, — 16, *for* gecneordnessan *read* gecneordnessa
 — 28, — 9, *for* ealde-fæder *read* ealda-fæder

ERRATA.

- Page 3, line ult., *for* into *read* in to
 — 15, — 17, *for* stille *restore the reading of the MS. stilli, as being the orthography of the Saxon translator for stillig.*
 — 28, — 4, *for* hande *read* handa
 — 39, — 23, *dele* I was



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